



SURVEY ON AWARENESS AND PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED TUN MUSTAPHA PARK



April 2012

This publication was prepared by Melissa Cham and WWF-Malaysia with funding from the United States Agency for International Development's Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP).



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Front cover photo: Community of Maliangin Island releasing a baby dugong that was found trapped in fishing net on 15 December 2009. © WWF-Malaysia/ Rebecca Jumin

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The idea for the establishment of Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) was officially mooted in 2003 when the Sabah State Cabinet approved the intention to gazette the Park, covering an area of over 1.02 million hectares in the northern districts of Kudat, Kota Marudu and Pitas. The establishment of TMP will mark a new way of park management in Sabah. It will be an IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Category VI Park where it will be protected but sustainable uses are allowed and communities within would be able to continue their activities within designated zones. Whilst the technical process to gazette the TMP is ongoing, stakeholders engagement is conducted to raise awareness and build support for the establishment of TMP. This survey aims to assess awareness and public support on the proposed TMP so that a strategic communication and engagement plan of stakeholders can be established to enhance support for the gazette and management of TMP.

The survey found that 47% of respondents were aware of the proposed TMP with the highest level of awareness in Kudat. Amongst the survey groups, those in the fisheries sector, government (fisheries, tourism & local authorities / district office) sector, and some members of NGOs were mainly aware of TMP. Most respondents in other government departments, private tourism sector and public have not heard of TMP.

There is an awareness of the general aspects of TMP (i.e., location, physical formations and main economic sectors) but less on the specifics (i.e., the proposed gazette in 2003 and significance of TMP as the largest / second largest marine park in Malaysia / Southeast Asia) with the exception of those in government's fisheries sector and district office/local authorities who have involvement in TMP. Access to clean water was perceived as the main concern for communities in TMP as well as lack of formal education, sanitation, availability of electricity and security. Most viewed that fish populations therein are declining with this opinion more evident with respondents in Kudat.

Current management of marine resources in the proposed TMP is perceived to be insufficient. A collaborative management approach of the marine resources amongst government agencies, NGOs and villagers is preferred and this option is favoured by most respondents in Kudat. An overwhelming majority of respondents (85%) remarked that the gazette of TMP would have an overall positive impact on the communities therein in terms of creation of new job opportunities, a cleaner environment and increase in fish populations. Access to fishes ranked lowest due to the creation of fishing and non-fishing zones. On the flip side, loss of land ownership (for Kota Kinabalu and Sandakan respondents) and loss of fishing ground and decreased income (Kudat) were considerations on potential negative impacts. On the macro level, tourism and fisheries were the two sectors thought to be most likely to benefit economically from the gazette of TMP.

Most respondents (73%) indicated interest to attend future discussions on TMP with those in the local authorities / district offices, followed by government-fisheries sector, tourism & hospitality, and educational segments indicating highest interest. Housewives and retirees showed the least interest. Lack of time, busy work schedules and lack of interest were among the reasons for those who declined participation in possible TMP-related discussions. 37% of respondents indicated an interest to play a more active role in the conservation of TMP, 14% do not whilst 49% were non-committal. Respondents in Kudat were more inclined to play a more active role in TMP (67%) compared to respondents in Kota Kinabalu (26%) and Sandakan (49%). Amongst the survey groups, highest interest was noted from respondents in local authorities / district offices (70%), tourism & hospitality (61%) and government – fisheries sector (52%).

Newspaper was highlighted as the preferred way to keep abreast of the progress of TMP followed by website and personal email. In Kudat, respondents also have a preference for calls/short messaging system. Other suggested methods for informing and updating matters related to TMP include, amongst others, social media like facebook.

On other marine-related matters, the survey showed that the majority of respondents (60%) were aware of Marine Protected Area (MPA), especially respondents in Kota Kinabalu and Kudat, and those in the fisheries sector and local authorities / district offices. However, there was an overall lower level of awareness (48%) of Park in the context of MPA.

Respondents in Kota Kinabalu generally seldom visit fish markets, whilst those in Sandakan and Kudat are more frequent visitors, typically from once to 2-4 times a week. Majority of respondents in Sandakan and Kudat consider quantity of fish to be declining, whilst those in Kudat are mainly of the opinion that quality of fishes in fish markets are declining. Fishes of better quality or of higher market value are being traded to seafood exporters leaving only fishes of lower quality, thus affecting both quality and quantity of fish sold in fish markets. Fish bombing, overfishing, mangrove and habitat destruction and illegal hunting and collection of turtle eggs were perceived as the main threats to fishing areas. These, and other threats mentioned generally relate to lack of enforcement by relevant authorities.

Awareness of Semporna as the district with the highest production of seaweed was quite widespread amongst respondents (80%), especially for those in Sandakan and Kudat. On green sea turtles, 70% perceived that their numbers are on a decline, whilst 45% opined that there is no protection accorded to these sea creatures as the turtles are still hunted and turtle eggs illegally sold. There are respondents who think that it is legal to consume turtle eggs with the percentage higher amongst respondents in Kota Kinabalu (27.5%).

A large majority of respondents (82%) have not attended any talks related to conservation and environmental protection, whilst those that have, are primarily for work obligations (local authorities / district offices and government fisheries sector). The practice of conservation activities - mainly recycling - are done at home and at work. With the exception of respondents in Kota Kinabalu, a very low percentage of respondents practise conservation activities with NGOs. This is likely due to the fewer number of NGOs in Sandakan and Kudat compared to Kota Kinabalu.

ABBREVIATIONS

MPA	Marine Protected Area
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
TMP	The proposed Tun Mustapha Park
USD	United States Dollar
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
WWF-US	World Wildlife Fund United States
%	Percent

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

I.1 OBJECTIVES

The survey on awareness and public support for the proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) is based on three main objectives; which are, to assess awareness and public support for the proposed TMP; to establish baseline data on awareness and support for the proposed TMP; and to identify and recommend communication and engagement aspects in order to increase awareness and support for the proposed TMP.

As instructed by WWF, the survey encompasses three locations; namely, Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan and Kudat (from herein also referred to as study areas) covering three main survey groups, i.e., Public Sector, Public Society and Private Sector for a sample size ranging from 200 to 300 in total.

I.2 SCOPE OF SURVEY

The scope of survey firstly entails identifying the respondents based on the three main survey groups (Public Sector, Public Society and Private Sector) within the three study areas and from thereon, to find out respondents' awareness on the proposed gazettelement of TMP and the source(s) of awareness.

To establish baseline data on awareness and support for the proposed TMP, the scope of survey covers target groups' perception on the physical aspects, current activities and challenges faced by the communities in TMP area, as well as on the fisheries sector - in relation to TMP and in general. Target groups' opinions on the potential impact of TMP gazettelement on the communities therein also make up the scope of survey.

The scope of the survey will also include finding out target groups' interest to be involved in TMP-related activities, and communication and engagement aspects to increase awareness and support for proposed TMP.

I.3 METHODOLOGY

I.3.1 Target Groups

As the three survey groups were already identified by WWF, respondents for each group were identified based on purposive selection. Individual respondents from the three survey groups were selected in a non-randomised way, based on who would be appropriate and relevant for the purpose of the survey.

For the Public Sector, respondents were recruited from a database of Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Semi-Government offices in all three study areas with those related to the fisheries, tourism and environmental sectors, as well as local authorities / district offices given precedence, although other public sectors were not excluded.

For Public Society, respondents were mainly identified from environmental related and animal protection, non-profit and non-governmental organisations in all study areas, although these were predominantly located in Kota Kinabalu due to the limited number of such societies in other study areas.

Overall, respondents from the Private Sector represent the most diverse group. For this sector, priority was accorded to respondents from fisheries and tourism-related sectors, whilst respondents from other sectors such as media, education, business and others were included. However, during the course of the survey, members of the public who expressed keen interest to participate in the survey were not excluded, but these, only for respondents who were considered suitable based on

their critical ability. Critical ability was generally assessed by enumerators based on respondents' understanding of the topic and ability to answer questions posed in the questionnaire.

Respondents from the three survey groups generally consist of those from various levels, i.e. from lower to mid-upper level management / segment and decision makers and non-decision makers.

Minimum age of respondents was 18 years old.

A total of 300 respondents participated in the survey.

1.3.2 Survey Method

Questionnaires were used as survey instrument. The questionnaires were based on the scope of the survey and designed with a mix of mainly closed-ended (multiple-choice) questions with selected open-ended questions.

The questionnaires were in English and verbally translated to Bahasa Malaysia or Mandarin where required.

The survey followed a structured format based on the questionnaire and was conducted face-to-face or via email or telephone, depending on respondents' preference and convenience. A visual aid showing a map and key notes on TMP was also shown to respondents in the early part of the interview process, which was necessary for respondents (particularly those not familiar with the subject matter) to answer the questionnaire.

Interviews were conducted by four enumerators; namely, Ms Melissa Cham, Ms Vivian Cham, Ms Melissa Leong and Ms Jacqueline Vera Peter. Enumerators were briefed on the subject matter as well as survey objectives and scope prior to carrying out the actual survey.

The questionnaire and visual aid were developed together with and approved by WWF, and attached as Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 for reference.

1.3.3 Data Analysis and Reporting

Responses for each question were tabulated, analysed and illustrated according to location (study area) and amongst subgroups, where relevant, using Microsoft Excel.

The survey results are reported based on survey objectives and scope.

1.3.4 Survey Limitations

Limitations encountered during the course of the survey, albeit on a small scale, include lack of interest from target group to participate in the survey despite several follow-ups; respondents' preference to answer questionnaire in a group; and on occasion, without the presence of an enumerator, respondents find difficulty in answering certain questions as they are not familiar with the subject matter, although with gentle probing, enumerators were able to elicit opinions from respondents.

PART TWO: SURVEY FINDINGS & RESULTS

2.1 Awareness of Marine Protected Area (MPA) – by location

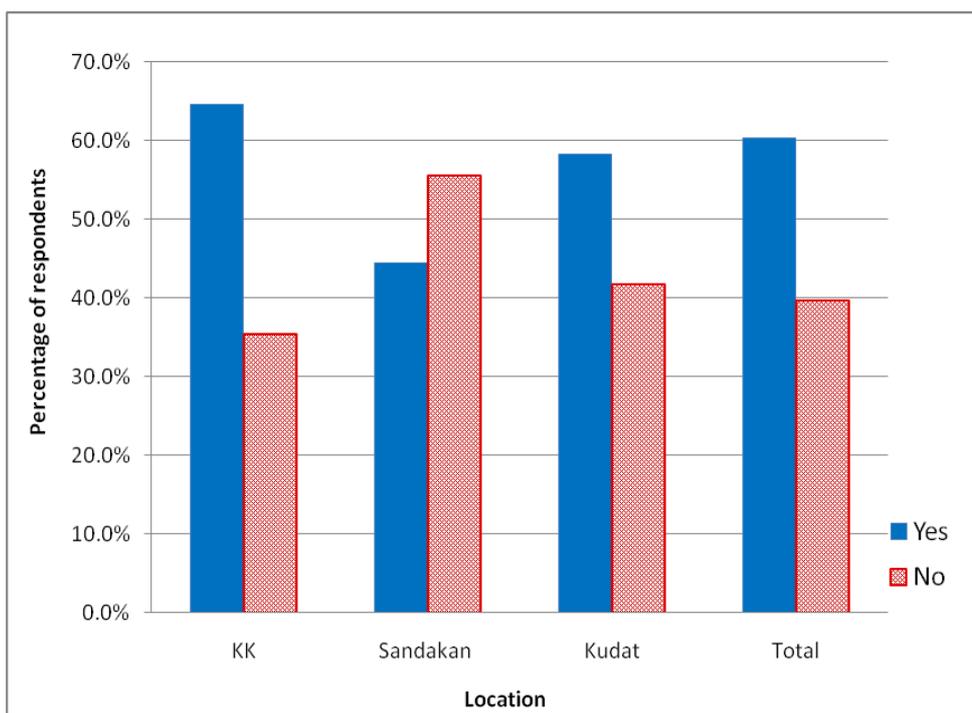
Question: Do you know what a Marine Protected Area (MPA) is?

- i. Of the 300 respondents interviewed in Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan and Kudat, 60.3% of total respondents indicated an awareness of Marine Protected Area (MPA).
- ii. Highest percentage of awareness comes from respondents in Kota Kinabalu at 64.5%, followed by Kudat (58.2%) and Sandakan (44.4%).

Table 2.1: Awareness of MPA

Awareness	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Yes	129	20	32	181	64.5%	44.4%	58.2%	60.3%
No	71	25	23	119	35.5%	55.6%	41.8%	39.7%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0	100.0%	100.0	100.0%

Chart 2.1: Awareness of MPA



2.1.1 Awareness of Marine Protected Area (MPA) - amongst subgroups

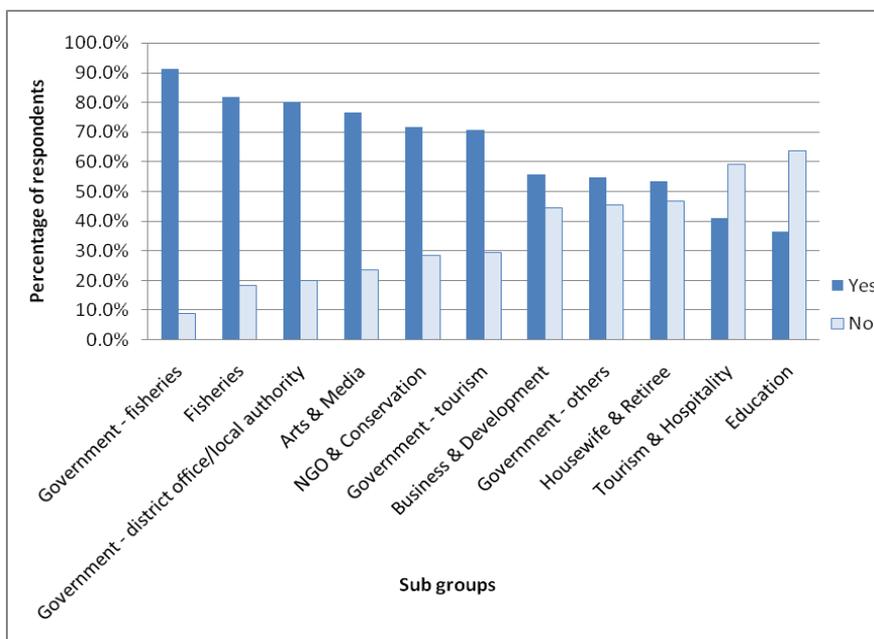
Question: Do you know what a Marine Protected Area (MPA) is?

- i. Generally, majority of respondents from different subgroups show an awareness of MPA.
- ii. Higher level of awareness is from those in the fisheries sectors and local authorities. This could be due to respondents' involvement in marine protection and marine related matters.

Table 2.1.1: Awareness of MPA

Subgroups	No. of respondents			Percentage of respondents		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Government - fisheries	21	2	23	91.3%	8.7%	100.0%
Fisheries	9	2	11	81.8%	18.2%	100.0%
Government - district office/local	8	2	10	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Arts & Media	13	4	17	76.5%	23.5%	100.0%
NGO & Conservation	38	15	53	71.7%	28.3%	100.0%
Government - tourism	12	5	17	70.6%	29.4%	100.0%
Business & Development	10	8	18	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
Government - others	29	24	53	54.7%	45.3%	100.0%
Housewife & Retiree	8	7	15	53.3%	46.7%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	25	36	61	41.0%	59.0%	100.0%
Education	8	14	22	36.4%	63.6%	100.0%
Total	181	119	300	60.3%	39.7%	100.0%

Chart 2.1.1: Awareness of MPA



2.2 Awareness of Park in a Marine Protected Area (MPA) - by location

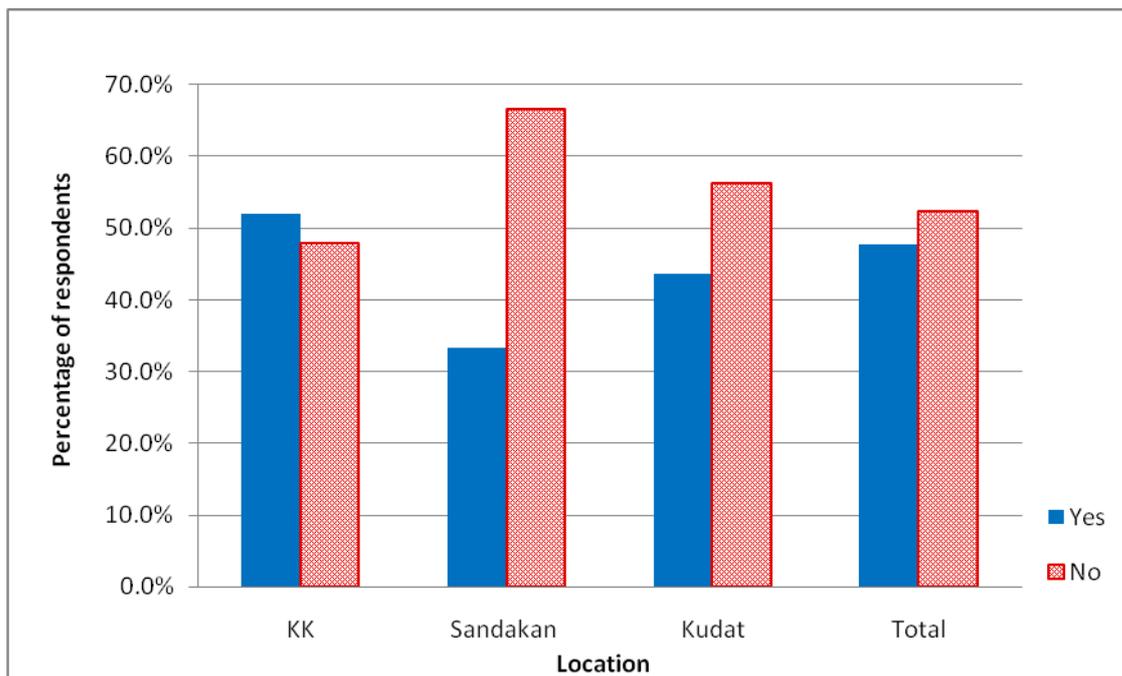
Question: Do you know what is a Park in the context of Marine Protected Area (MPA)?

- i. Overall, just under half of the respondents (47.7%) stated an understanding of a 'Park' within an MPA.
- ii. Respondents from Kota Kinabalu showed the highest percentage of awareness (52%) followed by Kudat (43.6%) and Sandakan (33.3%).

Table 2.2: Awareness of Park in MPA

Awareness	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Yes	104	15	24	143	52.0%	33.3%	43.6%	47.7%
No	96	30	31	157	48.0%	66.7%	56.4%	52.3%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.2: Awareness of Park in MPA



2.3 Awareness of proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) project – by location

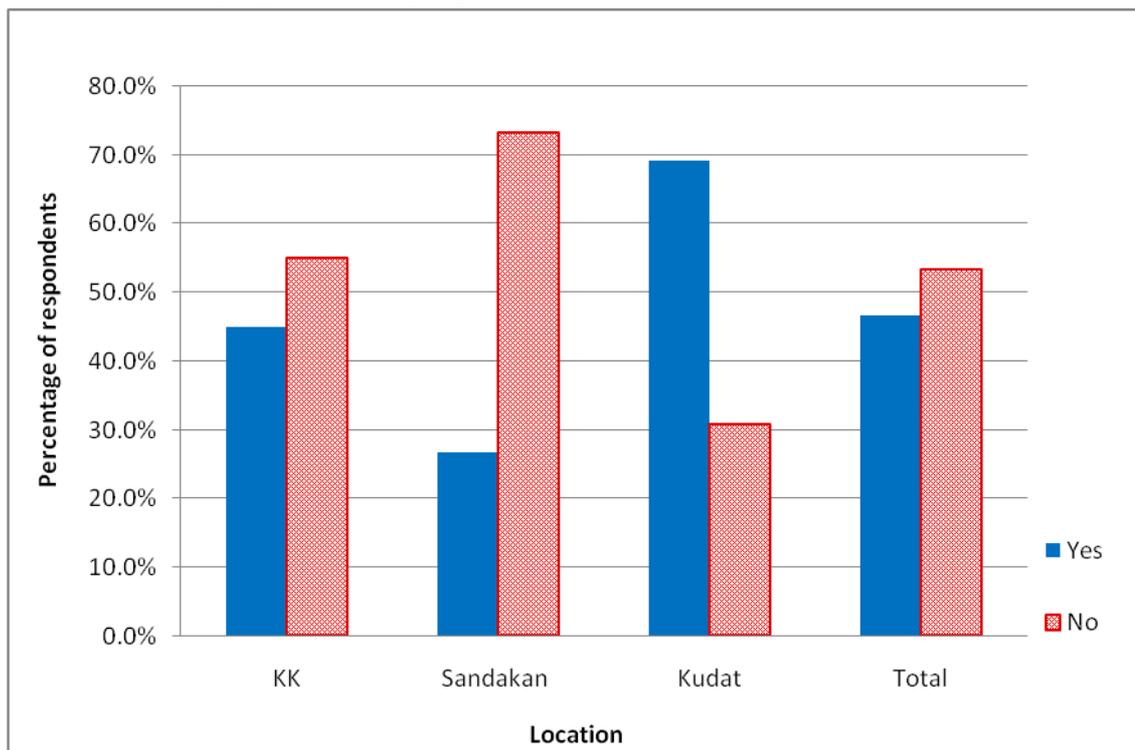
Question: Have you heard of the proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP)?

- i. 46.7% of respondents stated that they are aware or have heard of the proposed TMP with the highest level of awareness from Kudat at 69.1%, followed by Kota Kinabalu at 45.0% and 26.7% from Sandakan.
- ii. As the proposed TMP is sited mainly within Kudat district, the higher level of awareness from Kudat respondents is anticipated.

Table 2.3: Awareness of proposed TMP project

Awareness	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Yes	90	12	38	140	45.0%	26.7%	69.1%	46.7%
No	110	33	17	160	55.0%	73.3%	30.9%	53.3%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.3: Awareness of proposed TMP project



2.3.1 Awareness of proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) project - amongst subgroups

Question: Have you heard of the proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP)?

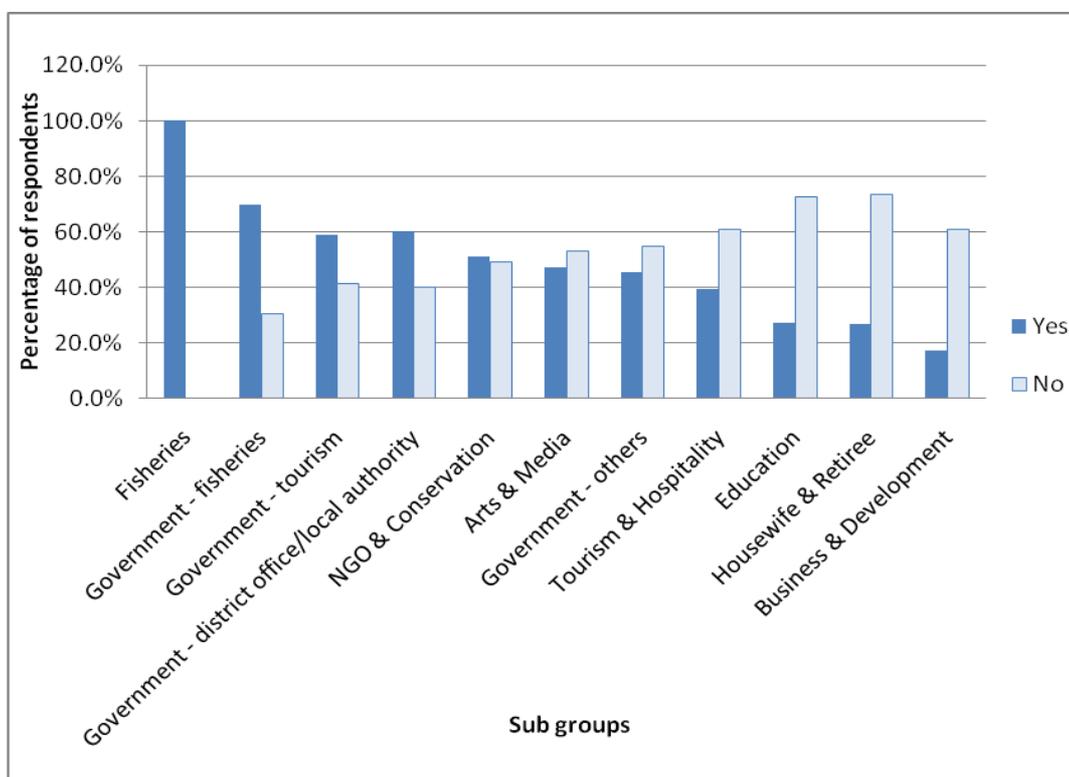
- i. All respondents from the fisheries sector were aware of the proposed TMP project, followed by 60%-70% of respondents from the civil service in the fisheries, tourism and local authority sectors.

- ii. Just less than half of the respondents from other government departments were aware of TMP. Between 25% and 50.9% of respondents from private sector / NGOs were aware of TMP.

Table 2.3.1: Awareness of proposed TMP project

Subgroups	No. of respondents			Percentage of respondents		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Fisheries	11	0	11	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - fisheries	16	7	23	69.6%	30.4%	100.0%
Government - tourism	10	7	17	58.8%	41.2%	100.0%
Government - district office/local authority	6	4	10	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
NGO & Conservation	27	26	53	50.9%	49.1%	100.0%
Arts & Media	8	9	17	47.1%	52.9%	100.0%
Government - others	24	29	53	45.3%	54.7%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	24	37	61	39.3%	60.7%	100.0%
Education	6	16	22	27.3%	72.7%	100.0%
Housewife & Retiree	4	11	15	26.7%	73.3%	100.0%
Business & Development	4	14	18	17.4%	60.9%	78.3%
Total	140	160	300	46.7%	53.3%	100.0%

Chart 2.3.1: Awareness of proposed TMP project



2.4 Awareness of proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) location - by location

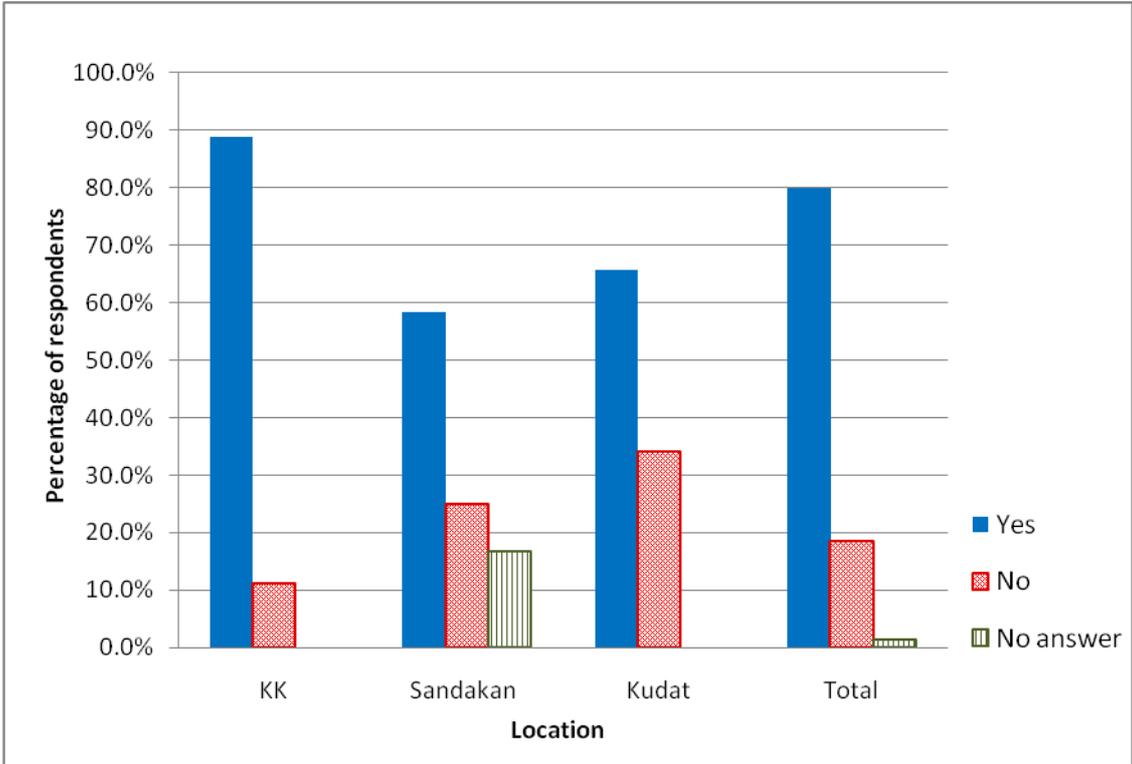
Question: Do you know where the proposed TMP is located?

- i. This question covers the 140 respondents who have stated that they are aware of the proposed TMP project.
- ii. A large majority, 80%, indicated that they are aware of the location of TMP. The highest level of awareness comes from respondents in Kota Kinabalu.

Table 2.4: Awareness of proposed TMP location

Awareness	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Yes	80	7	25	112	88.9%	58.3%	65.8%	80.0%
No	10	3	13	26	11.1%	25.0%	34.2%	18.6%
No answer	0	2	0	2	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	1.4%
Total	90	12	38	140	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.4: Awareness of proposed TMP location



2.5 Source of awareness on proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) – by location

Question: How did you know about the proposed TMP?

- i. This question covers the 140 respondents who have indicated an awareness of the proposed TMP, which has accumulated a total of 190 responses.
- ii. Generally, respondents mainly know about TMP from reading materials; i.e., newspapers (36.8%), followed by word-of-mouth / conversations (29.5%) and involvement through projects that are related to TMP-from respondents involved with the project (19.5%).
- iii. Television and radio ranked lowest at 2.6% and 2.1%, respectively.
- iv. In terms of location, the most common source for respondents in Kota Kinabalu is reading materials, for Sandakan-conversation and for Kudat-both reading materials and word of mouth.

Table 2.5a: Source of awareness on proposed TMP

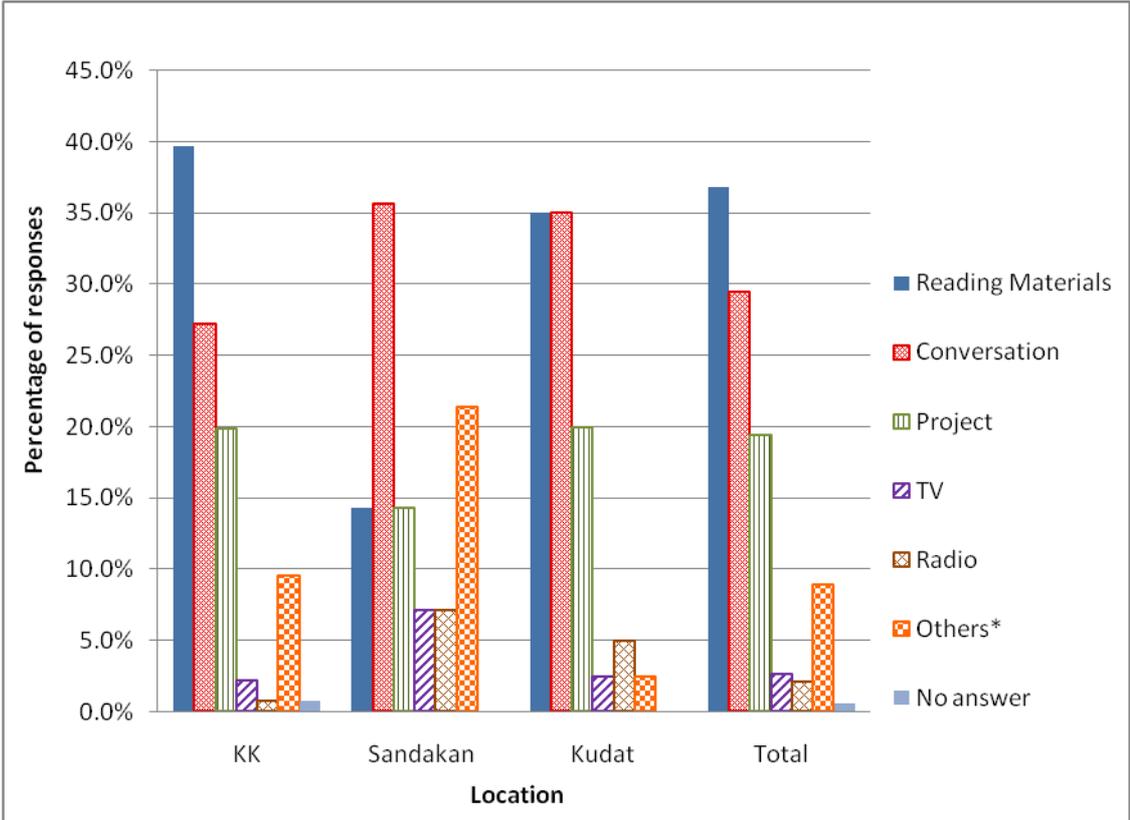
Source	No. of responses				Percentage of responses			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Reading Materials	54	2	14	70	39.7%	14.3%	35.0%	36.8%
Conversation	37	5	14	56	27.2%	35.7%	35.0%	29.5%
Project	27	2	8	37	19.9%	14.3%	20.0%	19.5%
Television	3	1	1	5	2.2%	7.1%	2.5%	2.6%
Radio	1	1	2	4	0.7%	7.1%	5.0%	2.1%
Others*	13	3	1	17	9.6%	21.4%	2.5%	8.9%
No answer	1	0	0	1	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Total responses	136	14	40	190	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total respondents	90	12	38	140				

Other sources of awareness stated by respondents include:

Table 2.5b: Source of awareness on proposed TMP – others*

Others*	No. of
Family and Friends	4
NGOs (WWF, SEEN)	3
Colleagues	3
Forum	1
Training	1
Meeting	1
University	1
Tourism sector	1
Internet	1
Poster	1
Total	17

Chart 2.5a: Source of awareness on proposed TMP



2.6 Awareness of proposed gazettement of Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) in 2003 - by location

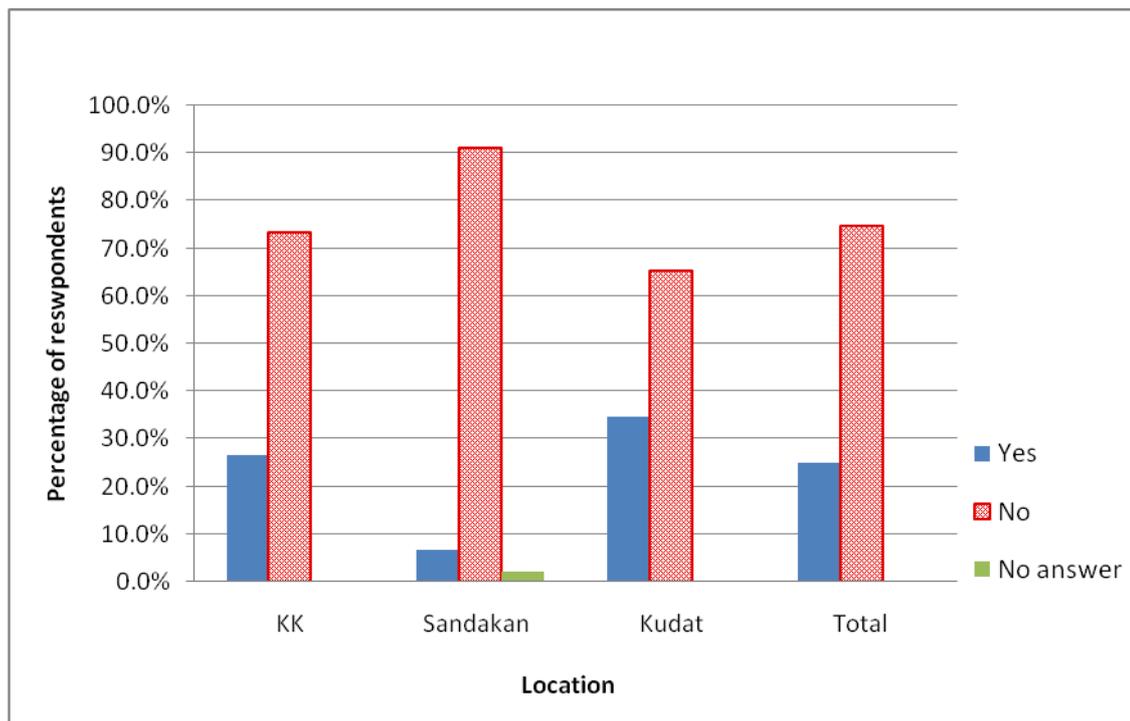
Question: Do you know that the Sabah State Government proposed to gazette the TMP in 2003?

- i. Although an average of 46.7% of the 300 respondents indicated that they were aware of TMP, only 25.0%, overall, stated that they are aware of the intention to gazette in 2003, with respondents from Kudat (34.5%) mainly aware of this fact.

Table 2.6: Awareness of proposed gazettement of TMP in 2003

Awareness	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Yes	53	3	19	75	26.5%	6.7%	34.5%	25.0%
No	147	41	36	224	73.5%	91.1%	65.5%	74.7%
No answer	0	1	0	1	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.6: Awareness of proposed gazettement of TMP in 2003



2.6.1 Awareness of proposed gazettement of TMP in 2003 - amongst subgroups

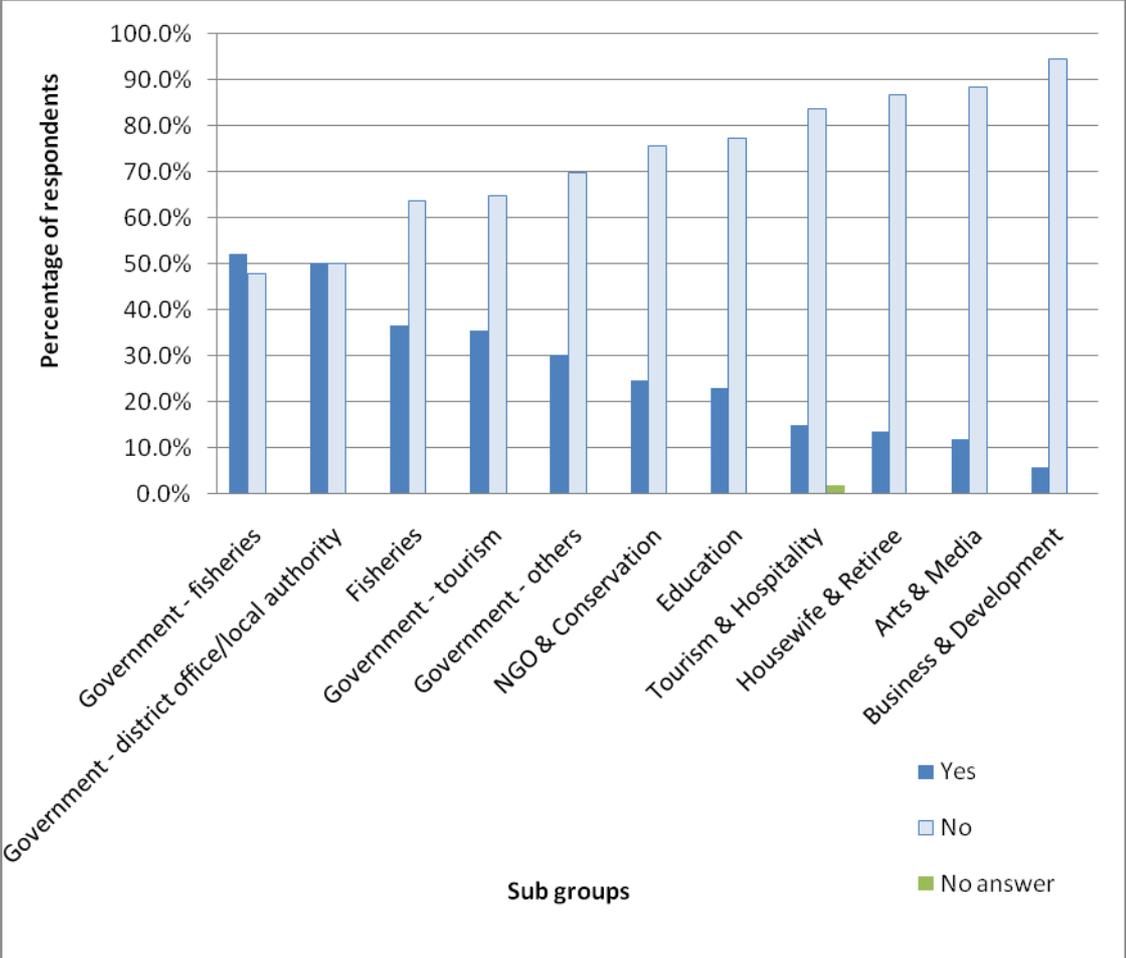
Question: Do you know that the Sabah State Government proposed to gazette the TMP in 2003?

- i. Except for respondents in the government's fisheries sector and district office / local authorities who are directly involved in TMP, less than half of the respondents in the other subgroups were aware of the proposal to gazette TMP in 2003.

Table 2.6.1: Awareness of proposed gazettement of TMP in 2003

Subgroups	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	Yes	No	No answer	Total	Yes	No	No answer	Total
Government - fisheries	12	11	0	23	52.2%	47.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - district office/local Authority	5	5	0	10	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Fisheries	4	7	0	11	36.4%	63.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - tourism	6	11	0	17	35.3%	64.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - others	16	37	0	53	30.2%	69.8%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO & Conservation	13	40	0	53	24.5%	75.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Education	5	17	0	22	22.7%	77.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	9	51	1	61	14.8%	83.6%	1.6%	100.0%
Housewife & Retiree	2	13	0	15	13.3%	86.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Arts & Media	2	15	0	17	11.8%	88.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Business & Development	1	17	0	18	5.6%	94.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	75	224	1	300	25.0%	74.7%	0.3%	100.0%

Chart 2.6.I: Awareness of proposed gazettement of TMP in 2003



2.7 Awareness of proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) as 2nd largest marine park in South East Asia (SEA) after gazettement – by location

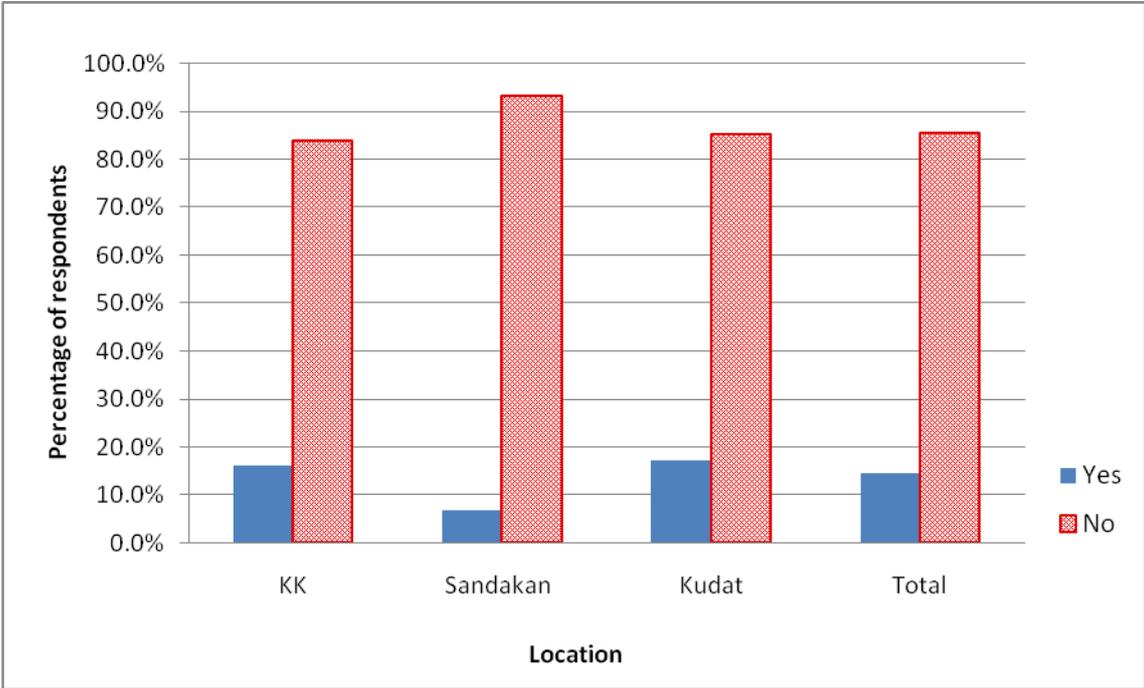
Question: Do you know that the proposed TMP would be the 2nd largest marine park in South East Asia when it is gazetted?

- i. Only an average of 14.3% respondents were aware of the significance of TMP as the potential second largest marine park in South East Asia with the lowest level of awareness from respondents in Sandakan.

Table 2.7: Awareness of proposed TMP as 2nd largest marine park in SEA after gazettement

Awareness	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Yes	32	3	8	43	74.4%	7.0%	18.6%	100.0%
No	168	42	47	257	65.4%	16.3%	18.3%	100.0%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	102.5%	100.0%

Chart 2.7: Awareness of proposed TMP as 2nd largest marine park in SEA after gazettement



2.8 Awareness of proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) as the largest marine park in Malaysia after gazettement – by location

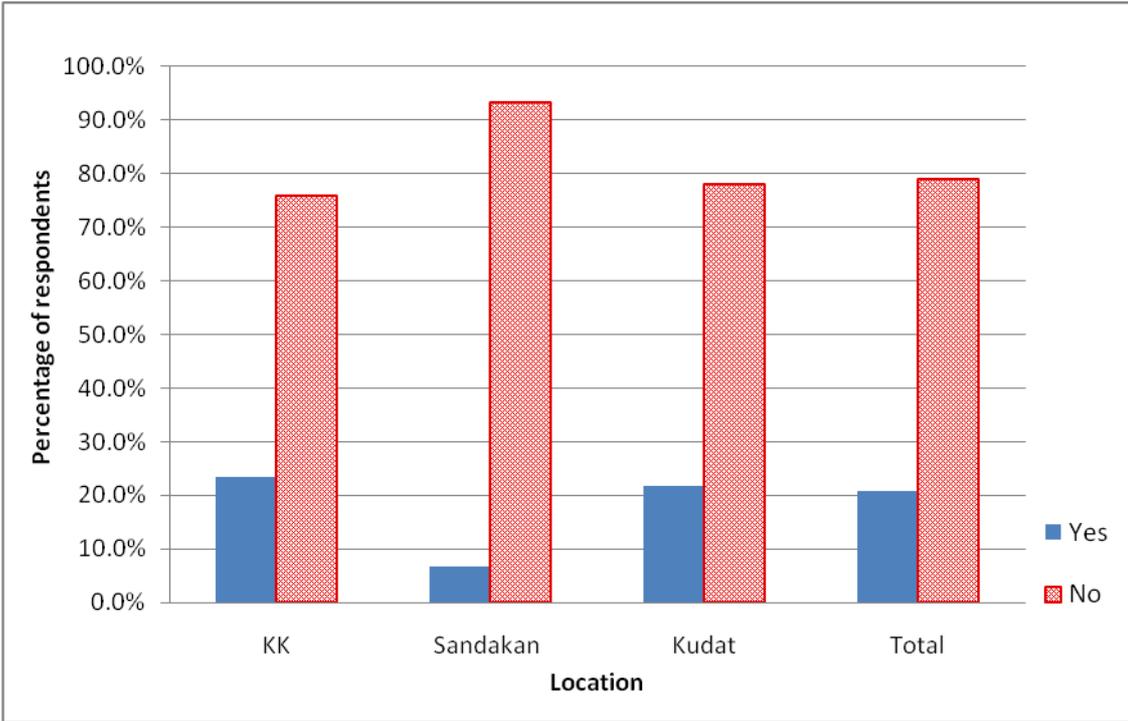
Question: Do you know that the proposed TMP would be the largest marine park in Malaysia when it is gazetted?

- i. About 20.7% of respondents were aware of the fact that TMP would be the largest marine park in Malaysia after it is gazetted, with the lowest level of awareness from respondents in Sandakan.

Table 2.8: Awareness of proposed TMP as largest marine park in Malaysia after gazettement

Awareness	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Yes	47	3	12	62	23.5%	6.7%	21.8%	20.7%
No	152	42	43	237	76.0%	93.3%	78.2%	79.0%
No answer	1	0	0	1	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart: 2.8: Awareness of proposed TMP as largest marine park in Malaysia after gazettement



2.9 Perception of physical formations in proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) – by location

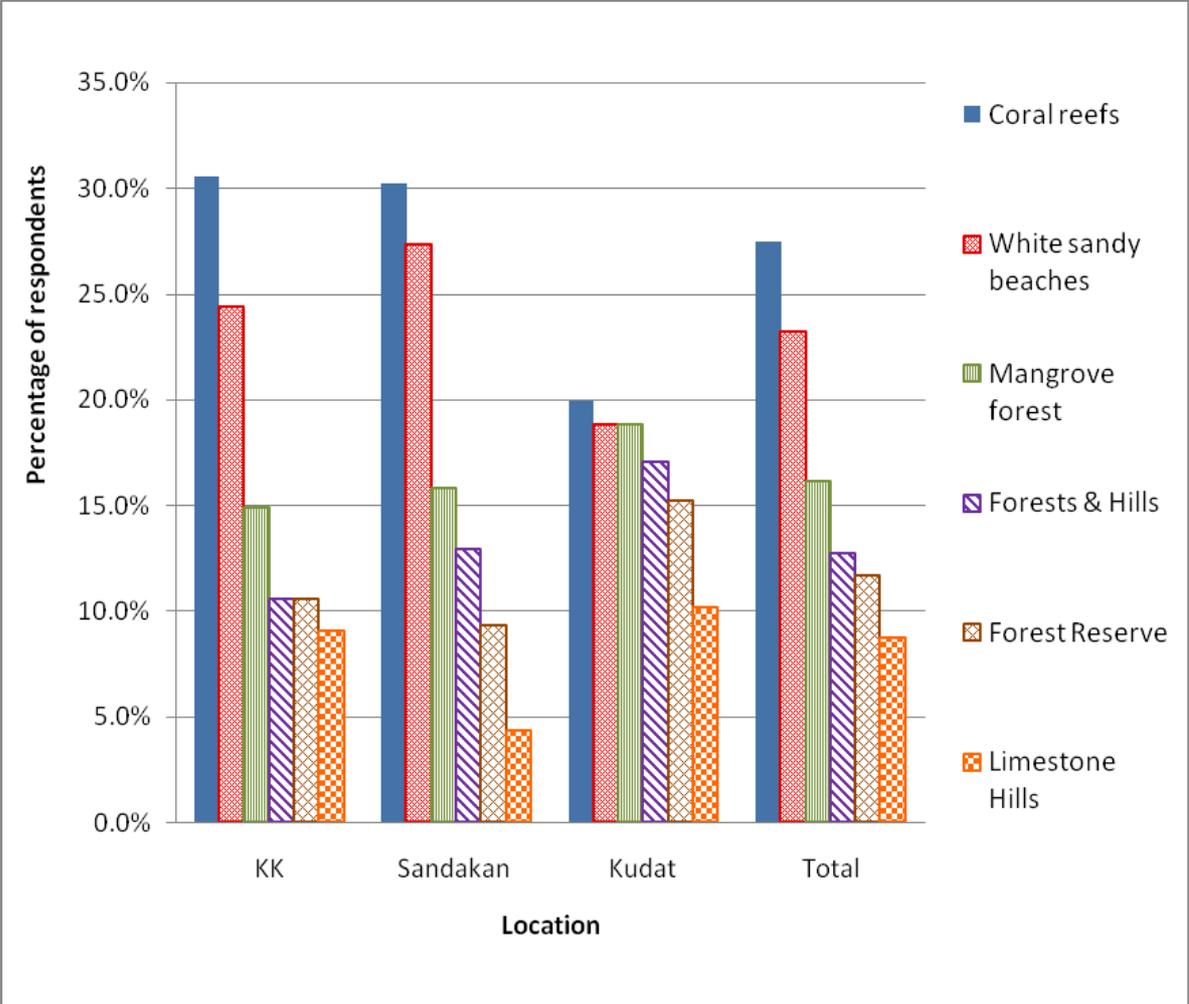
Question: What do you think are the natural physical formations of the islands in the proposed TMP?

- i. A major proportion of respondents perceive that the physical formations of TMP are made up of coral reefs and white sandy beaches, which combined, comprise about half of the 965 responses to this question.
- ii. Mangrove forests, forests and hills, forest reserves and limestone hills make up the other half of responses.
- iii. Notwithstanding, as shown below, compared to respondents in Kota Kinabalu and Sandakan, a higher percentage of respondents in Kudat were aware that mangrove forests, forests and hills, forests reserves and limestone hills are part of the physical formations of TMP.

Table 2.9: Perception of physical formations in proposed TMP

Formations	No. of responses				Percentage of responses			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Coral reefs	168	42	55	265	30.5%	30.2%	19.9%	27.5%
White sandy beaches	134	38	52	224	24.4%	27.3%	18.8%	23.2%
Mangrove forest	82	22	52	156	14.9%	15.8%	18.8%	16.2%
Forests & Hills	58	18	47	123	10.5%	12.9%	17.0%	12.7%
Forest Reserve	58	13	42	113	10.5%	9.4%	15.2%	11.7%
Limestone Hills	50	6	28	84	9.1%	4.3%	10.1%	8.7%
Total responses	550	139	276	965	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total respondents	200	45	55	300				

Chart 2.9: Perception of physical formations in proposed TMP



2.10 Perception of top 3 activities in proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) – by location

Question: What do you think are the top three (3) activities in the proposed TMP?

- i. Tourism, fisheries and agricultural activities were selected as the top three activities in TMP, and this selection is consistent among respondents in Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan and Kudat.

Table 2.10a: Perception of top 3 activities in proposed TMP

Activities	No. of responses				Percentage of responses			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Tourism	183	39	48	270	33.1%	31.2%	29.3%	32.1%
Fisheries	169	39	53	261	30.6%	31.2%	32.3%	31.0%
Agriculture	126	34	36	196	22.8%	27.2%	22.0%	23.3%
Logging	30	6	8	44	5.4%	4.8%	4.9%	5.2%
Oil palm	27	6	13	46	4.9%	4.8%	7.9%	5.5%
Others*	18	1	6	25	3.3%	0.8%	3.7%	3.0%
Total responses	553	125	164	842	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total respondents	200	45	55	300				

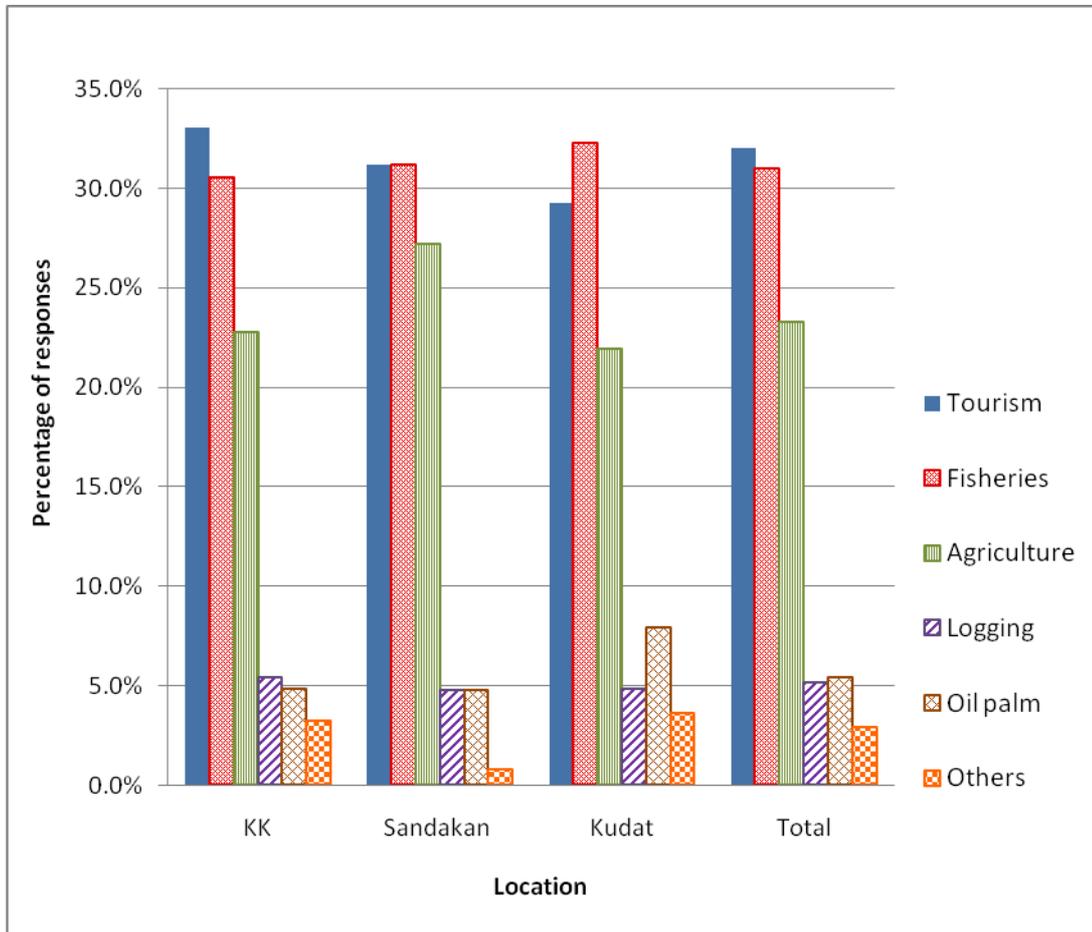
Other main activities thought to be within TMP cited by respondents include:

Table 2.10b: Perception of top 3 activities in proposed TMP - others*

Others*	No. of respondents
Diving	6
Rubber cultivation	3
Cottage Industry	2
Conservation activities	2
Acacia plantation	1
Homestay programme	1
Turtle egg conservation	1
Recreational fishing	1
Cultural support	1
Mining	1
Research	1
'Whatever else can be exploited'	1
Sea farming	1
Education	1
Silica/limestone mining	1

Aquaculture	1
Total	25

Chart 2.10a: Perception of top 3 activities in proposed TMP



2.10.1 Perception of top 3 activities in proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) – amongst subgroups

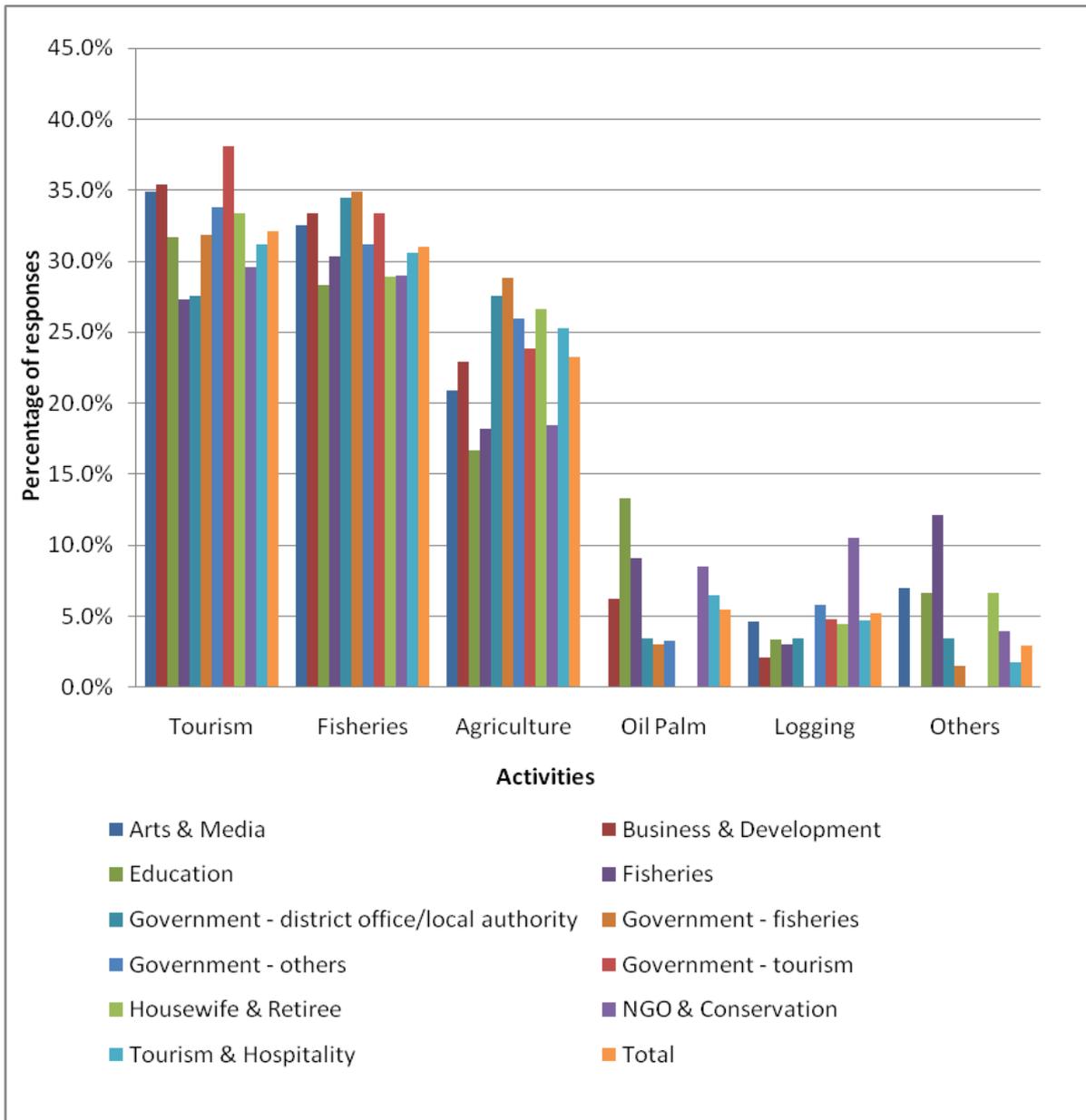
Question: What do you think are the top three (3) activities in the proposed TMP?

- i. Majority of respondents from all subgroups selected tourism, fisheries and agriculture as the top three activities within the TMP area.

Table 2.10.1 : Perception of top 3 activities in proposed TMP

Subgroups	No. of responses							Percentage of responses						
	Tourism	Fisheries	Agriculture	Oil Palm	Logging	Others	Total	Tourism	Fisheries	Agriculture	Oil Palm	Logging	Others	Total
Arts & Media	15	14	9	0	2	3	43	34.9%	32.6%	20.9%	0.0%	4.7%	7.0%	100.0%
Business & Development	17	16	11	3	1	0	48	35.4%	33.3%	22.9%	6.3%	2.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Education	19	17	10	8	2	4	60	31.7%	28.3%	16.7%	13.3%	3.3%	6.7%	100.0%
Fisheries	9	10	6	3	1	4	33	27.3%	30.3%	18.2%	9.1%	3.0%	12.1%	100.0%
Government - district office/ local authority	8	10	8	1	1	1	29	27.6%	34.5%	27.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	100.0%
Government - fisheries	21	23	19	2	0	1	66	31.8%	34.8%	28.8%	3.0%	0.0%	1.5%	100.0%
Government - others	52	48	40	5	9	0	154	33.8%	31.2%	26.0%	3.2%	5.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - tourism	16	14	10	0	2	0	42	38.1%	33.3%	23.8%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Housewife & Retiree	15	13	12	0	2	3	45	33.3%	28.9%	26.7%	0.0%	4.4%	6.7%	100.0%
NGO & Conservation	45	44	28	13	16	6	152	29.6%	28.9%	18.4%	8.6%	10.5%	3.9%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	53	52	43	11	8	3	170	31.2%	30.6%	25.3%	6.5%	4.7%	1.8%	100.0%
Total	270	261	196	46	44	25	842	32.1%	31.0%	23.3%	5.5%	5.2%	3.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.10.1: Perception of top 3 activities in proposed TMP



2.11 Awareness of proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) having 2nd largest concentration of coral reefs in Malaysia – by location

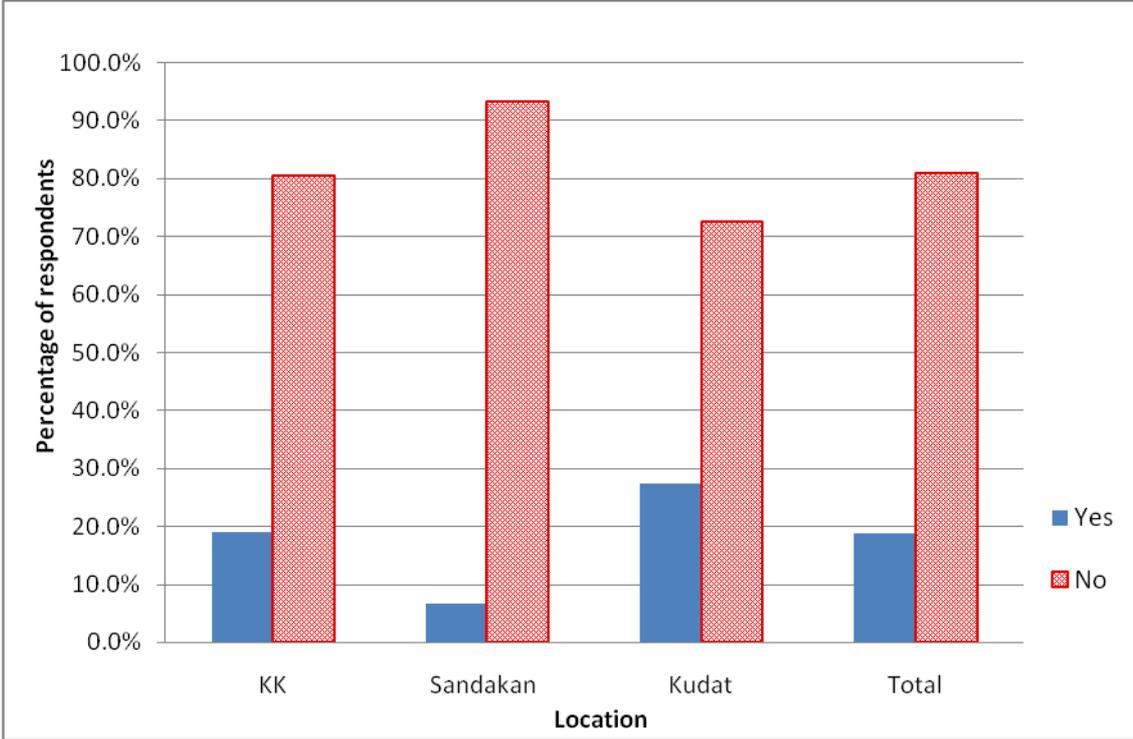
Question: Do you know that the proposed TMP includes Malaysia’s 2nd largest concentration of coral reefs?

- i. Overall, 81% of respondents were unaware that TMP contains the second largest concentration of coral reefs in Malaysia.
- ii. Lowest level of awareness is from respondents in Sandakan.

Table 2.11: Awareness of proposed TMP having 2nd largest concentration of coral reefs in Malaysia

Awareness	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Yes	38	3	15	56	19.0%	6.7%	27.3%	18.7%
No	161	42	40	243	80.5%	93.3%	72.7%	81.0%
No answer	1	0	0	1	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.11: Awareness of proposed TMP having 2nd largest concentration of coral reefs in Malaysia



2.12.a Awareness of location of largest coral reefs concentration in Malaysia – by location

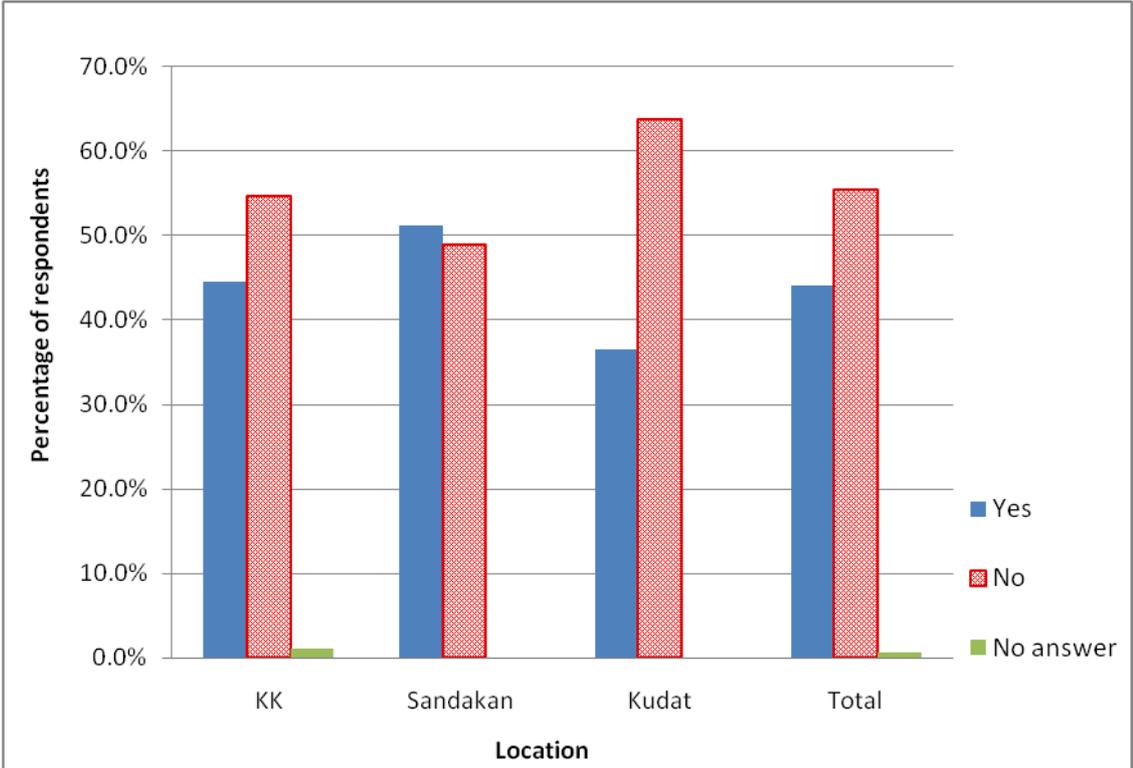
Question: Do you know where is the largest concentration of coral reefs in Malaysia?

- i. Overall, 44.0% of total respondents stated that they knew where the largest concentration of coral reefs in Malaysia is located.
- ii. Of these, the highest percentage come from respondents in Sandakan (51.1%) followed by Kota Kinabalu (44.5%) and Kudat (36.4%).

Table 2.12.a: Awareness of largest coral reefs concentration in Malaysia

Awareness	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Yes	89	23	20	132	44.5%	51.1%	36.4%	44.0%
No	109	22	35	166	54.5%	48.9%	63.6%	55.3%
No answer	2	0	0	2	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.12.a: Awareness of largest coral reefs concentration in Malaysia



2.12.b Perception of location of largest coral reefs concentration in Malaysia – by location

Question: Do you know where is the largest concentration of coral reefs in Malaysia?

- i. This question covers the 132 respondents who have indicated that they are aware of the location of largest concentration of coral reefs in Malaysia.
- ii. Generally, 39.4% of respondents cited Sipadan as having the highest concentration of coral reefs in Malaysia (with majority of respondents in all three study areas indicating so) followed by 18.9% and 17.4% stating Semporna and a more general answer of 'Sabah', respectively.
- iii. The other responses vary between Tun Sakaran Marine Park, Semporna-Sipadan and Mabul as well as locations outside Sabah as stated in Table 2.12.2b(ii).

Table 2.12.b(i): Perception of location of largest coral reefs concentration in Malaysia

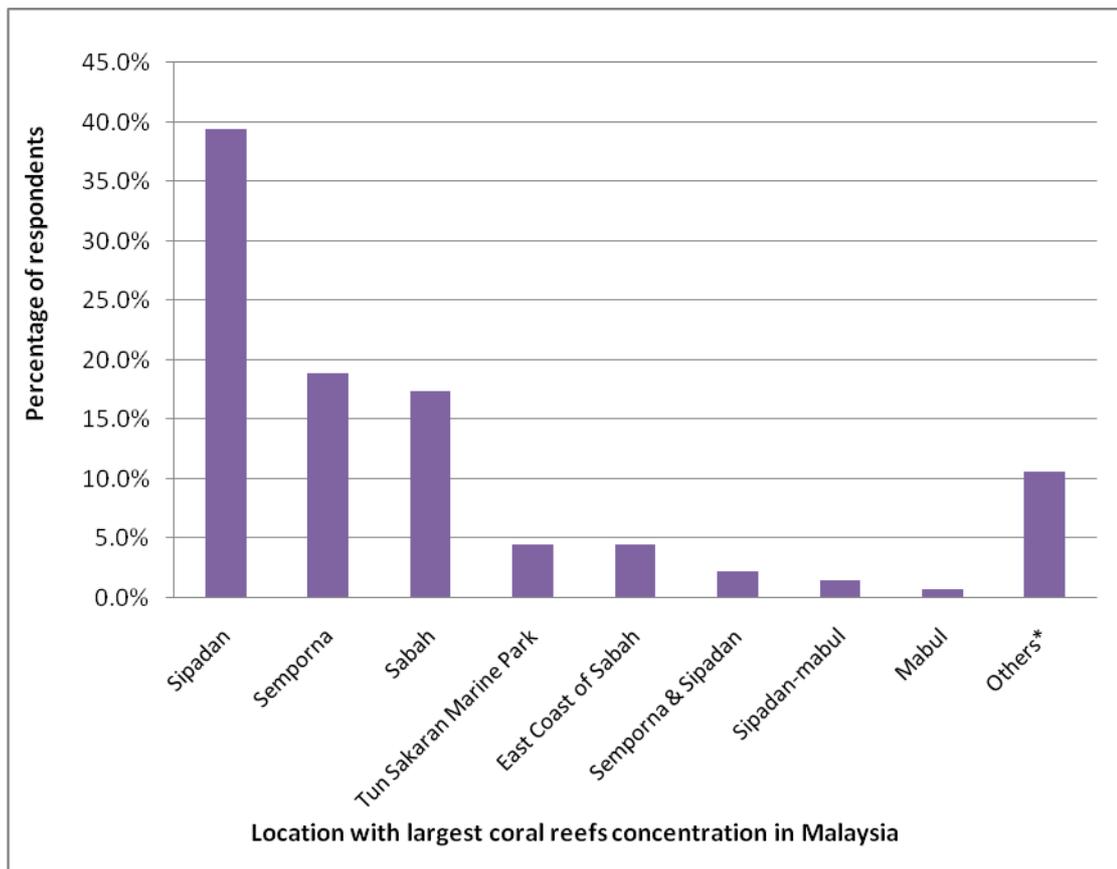
Location	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Sipadan	28	15	9	52	31.5%	65.2%	45.0%	39.4%
Semporna	19	2	4	25	21.3%	8.7%	20.0%	18.9%
Sabah	19	3	1	23	21.3%	13.0%	5.0%	17.4%
Tun Sakaran Marine Park	6	0	0	6	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
East Coast of Sabah	6	0	0	6	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Semporna & Sipadan	3	0	0	3	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Sipadan-Mabul	1	1	0	2	1.1%	4.3%	0.0%	1.5%
Mabul	0	0	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.8%
Others*	13	2	5	14	13.7%	8.7%	25.0%	10.6%
Total	89	23	20	132	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Other locations cited include:

Table 2.12.b(ii): Perception of location of largest coral reefs concentration in Malaysia – others*

Others*	No. of respondents
Coral Triangle Initiative Area	5
Terengganu/Redang	3
Sandakan	1
Tawau	1
South East Sabah	1
Banggi	1
Langkawi	1
Sandiran Rock	1
Total	20

Chart 2.12.b(i): Perception on location of largest coral reefs concentration in Malaysia



2.13 Perception of top 3 fish landing towns in Sabah – by location

Question: Name the top three (3) fish landing towns in Sabah.

- i. Sandakan, Kudat and Tawau were cited as the top three fish landing towns in Sabah, followed by Kota Kinabalu at a close fourth.
- ii. In terms of location, respondents in Kota Kinabalu selected Sandakan-Kudat-Kota Kinabalu, whilst respondents in Sandakan selected Sandakan-Tawau-Semporna and respondents in Kudat, Kudat-Sandakan-Tawau as the top three fish landing towns in Sabah.

Table 2.13a: Perception of top 3 fish landing towns in Sabah

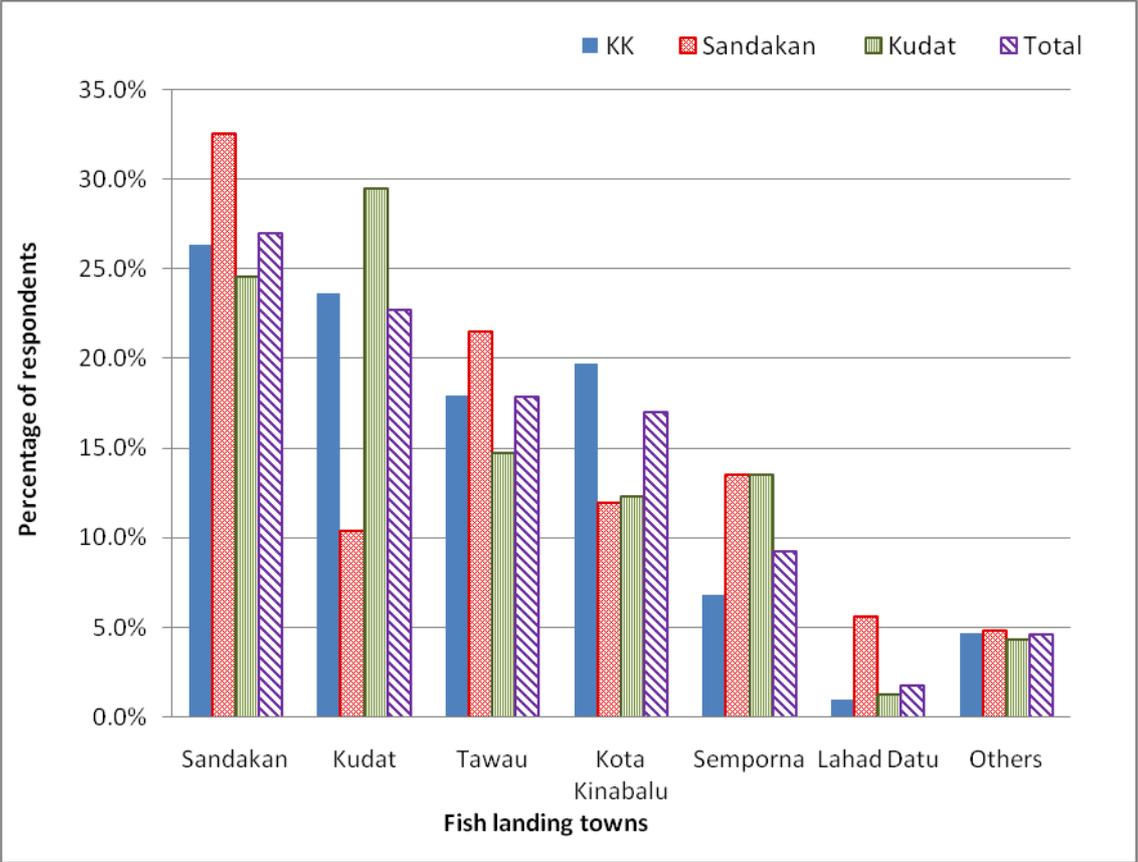
Towns	No. of responses				Percentage of responses			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Sandakan	135	41	40	216	26.3%	32.5%	24.5%	26.9%
Kudat	121	13	48	182	23.6%	10.3%	29.4%	22.7%
Tawau	92	27	24	143	17.9%	21.4%	14.7%	17.8%
Kota Kinabalu	101	15	20	136	19.7%	11.9%	12.3%	17.0%
Semporna	35	17	22	74	6.8%	13.5%	13.5%	9.2%
Lahad Datu	5	7	2	14	1.0%	5.6%	1.2%	1.7%
Others*	24	6	7	37	4.7%	4.8%	4.3%	4.6%
Total responses	513	126	163	802	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total respondents	200	45	55	300				

Other top three fish landing towns cited by respondents include:

Table 2.13b: Perception of top 3 fish landing towns in Sabah – others*

Others*	No. respondents				Percentage of total
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	
Pitas	7	0	1	8	21.6%
Tuaran	7	0	0	7	18.9%
Kunak	1	2	2	5	13.5%
Kota Belud	2	1	2	5	13.5%
Kota Marudu	3	1	0	4	10.8%
Islands off Kudat	0	0	2	2	5.4%
Kuala Penyu	2	0	0	2	5.4%
Keningau	2	0	0	2	5.4%
Beluran	0	1	0	1	2.7%
Sipadan	0	1	0	1	2.7%
Total	24	6	7	37	100.0%

Chart 2.13a: Perception of top 3 fish landing towns in Sabah



2.14 Frequency to fish markets – by location

Question: How frequent do you visit fish markets?

- i. Responses to this open-ended question generated a number of responses.
- ii. 18.7% of the respondents stated that they rarely or seldom go to fish markets (this answer being more apparent for respondents in Kota Kinabalu at 24%), whilst 17.3% go once a week. Respondents who visited fish markets on a monthly basis and 2-4 times a week comprised 12.3% each.
- iii. Other varying responses are summarised as follows:

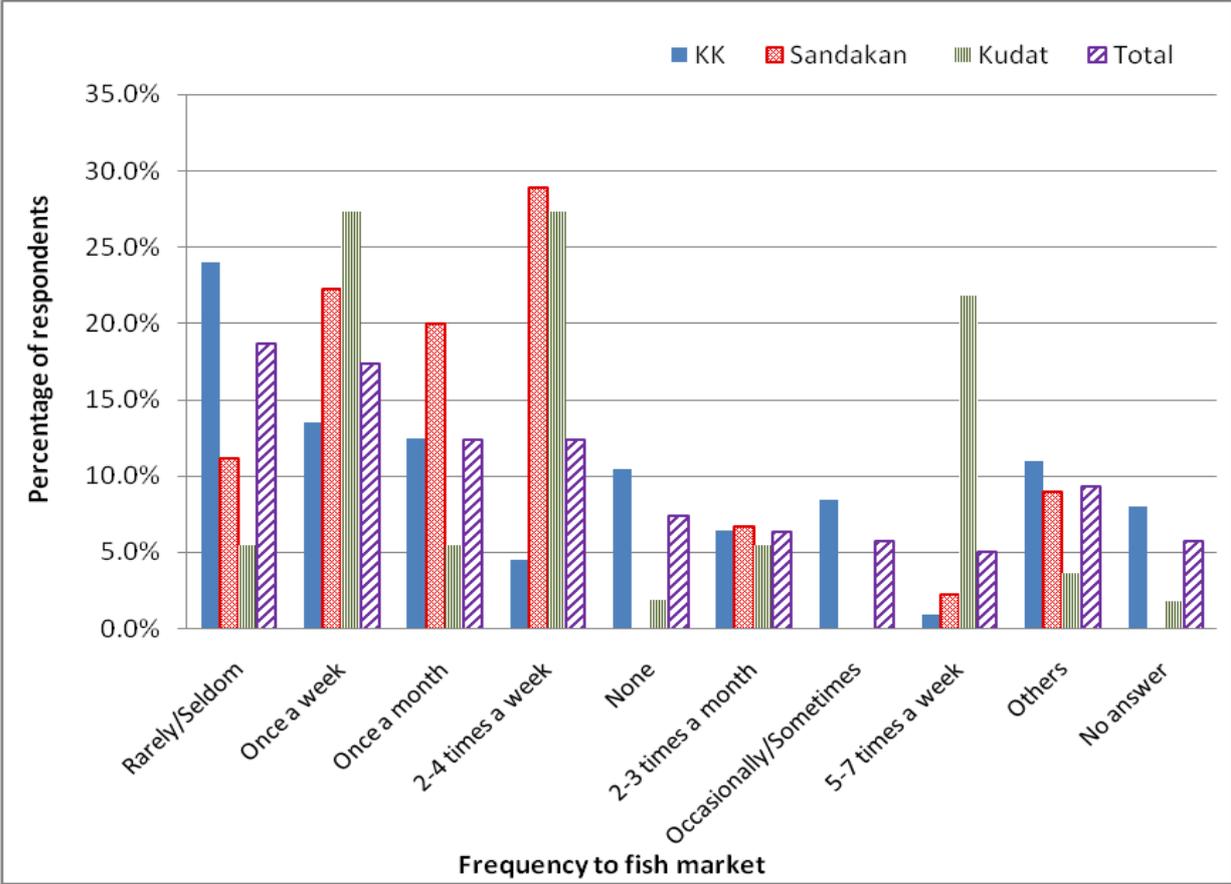
Table 2.14a: Frequency to fish markets

Frequency	No. respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Rarely/Seldom	48	5	3	56	24.0%	11.1%	5.5%	18.7%
Once a week	27	10	15	52	13.5%	22.2%	27.3%	17.3%
Once a month	25	9	3	37	12.5%	20.0%	5.5%	12.3%
2-4 times a week	9	13	15	37	4.5%	28.9%	27.3%	12.3%
None	21	0	1	22	10.5%	0.0%	1.8%	7.3%
2-3 times a month	13	3	3	19	6.5%	6.7%	5.5%	6.3%
Occasionally / Sometimes	17	0	0	17	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
5-7 times a week	2	1	12	15	1.0%	2.2%	21.8%	5.0%
Others*	22	4	2	28	11.0%	8.9%	3.6%	9.3%
No answer	16	0	1	17	8.0%	0.0%	1.8%	5.7%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2.14b: Frequency to fish markets – others*

Others*	No. respondents				Percentage of total
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	
Always/Often	8	0	0	8	21.1%
Once a year	8	0	0	8	21.1%
Two-Few times a year	3	1	1	5	13.2%
5-6 times a month	0	2	0	2	5.3%
1-2 times a week	0	0	1	1	2.6%
7 times a month	0	1	0	1	2.6%
Once in few months	1	0	0	1	2.6%
Every week	1	0	0	1	2.6%
1 to 2 years	1	0	0	1	2.6%
Total	22	4	2	28	100.0%

Chart 2.14a: Frequency to fish markets



2.15 Fish markets visited – by location

Question: Which of the fish markets in the following areas have you visited since 2000?

- i. Kota Kinabalu's fish market was the most visited fish market among the respondents with 33.7% of total responses, followed by fish markets in Sandakan and Kudat at 21.3% and 20.4%, respectively.
- ii. Kota Kinabalu's fish market is also more popular as it is the State Capital and also patronised by visitors from other towns.

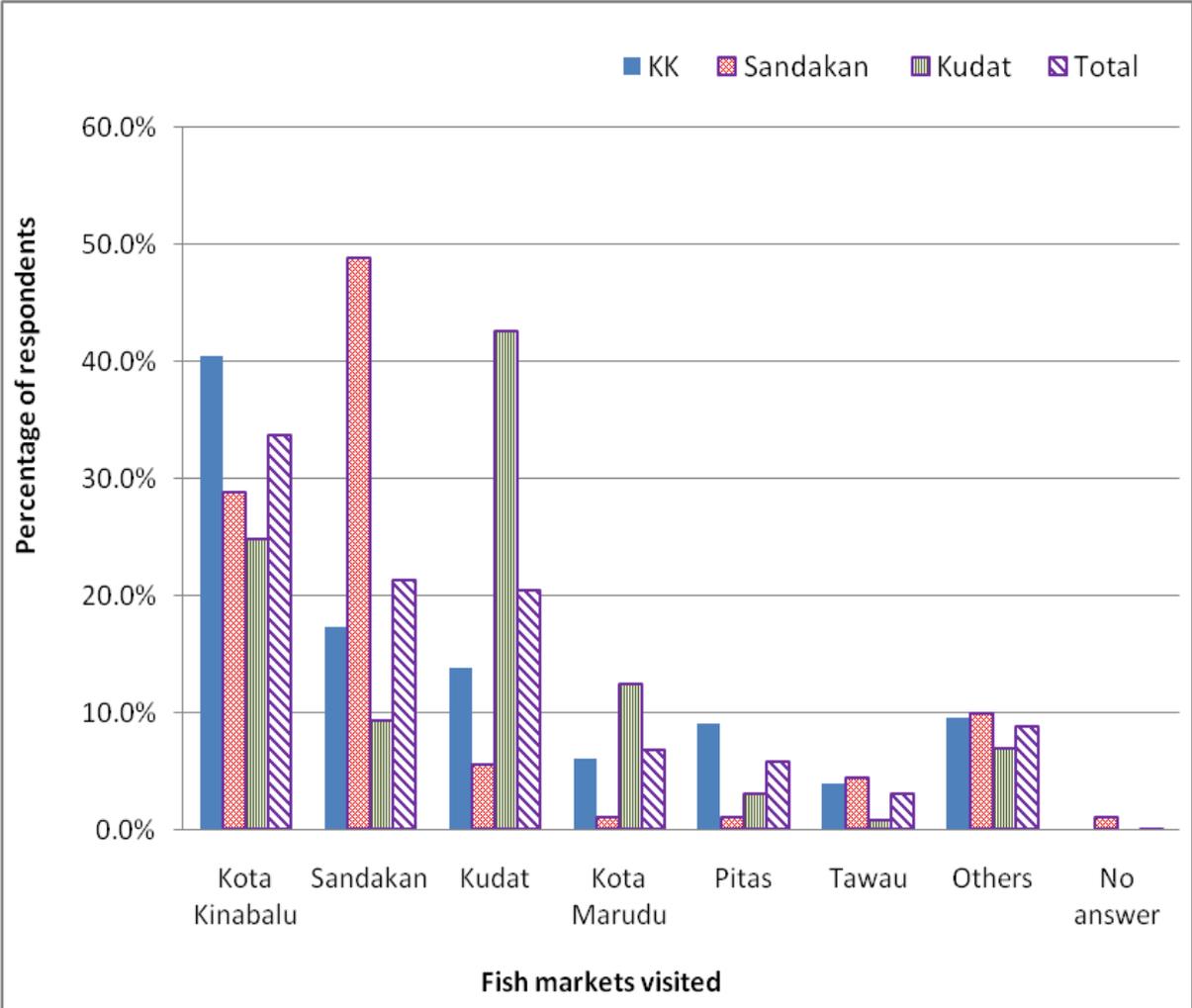
Table 2.15a: Fish markets visited

Fish market	No. of responses				Percentage of responses			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Kota Kinabalu	94	26	32	152	40.5%	28.9%	24.8%	33.7%
Sandakan	40	44	12	96	17.2%	48.9%	9.3%	21.3%
Kudat	32	5	55	92	13.8%	5.6%	42.6%	20.4%
Kota Marudu	14	1	16	31	6.0%	1.1%	12.4%	6.9%
Pitas	21	1	4	26	9.1%	1.1%	3.1%	5.8%
Tawau	9	4	1	14	3.9%	4.4%	0.8%	3.1%
Others*	22	9	9	40	9.5%	10.0%	7.0%	8.9%
No answer	0	1	0	1	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Total responses	232	90	129	451	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total respondents	200	45	55	300				

Table 2.15b: Fish markets visited – others*

Others*	No. responses				Percentage of total
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	
Lahad Datu	2	2	3	7	17.5%
Semporna	2	2	1	5	12.5%
Kota Belud	3	1	0	4	10.0%
Papar	3	0	0	3	7.5%
Tuaran	2	1	0	3	7.5%
Ranau	1	0	2	3	7.5%
Donggongon	2	0	0	2	5.0%
Supermarket	2	0	0	2	5.0%
Keningau	0	0	2	2	5.0%
Beluran	1	0	0	1	2.5%
Tamparuli	1	0	0	1	2.5%
Lok Kawi	1	0	0	1	2.5%
Kunak	0	1	0	1	2.5%
Penampang	1	0	0	1	2.5%
Putatan	1	0	0	1	2.5%
Labuan	0	0	1	1	2.5%
Telupid	0	1	0	1	2.5%
Total	22	9	9	40	100.0%

Chart 2.15a: Fish markets visited



2.16 Opinion on quantity of fish sold in fish markets – by location

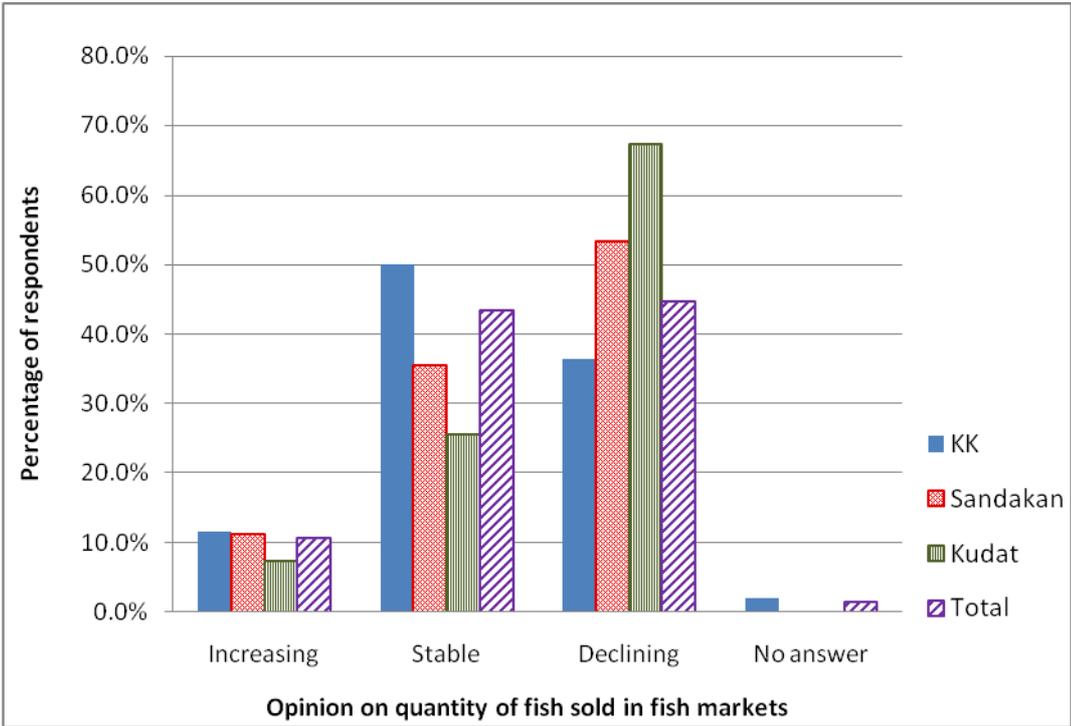
Question: What do you think of the quantity of fish sold in the markets?

- i. Respondents who opined that fish sold in the markets were either stable or declining were almost of equal number and make up a combined total of 88%, overall.
- ii. In terms of location, the majority of respondents in Sandakan and Kudat, at 53.3% and 67.3%, respectively, however, stated that fish quantity in the markets is declining compared to 36.5% in Kota Kinabalu.
- iii. It is noted that some of the respondents who were uncertain of fish quantity in fish markets selected 'stable' as their answer.

Table 2.16: Opinion on quantity of fish sold in fish markets

Opinion	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Increasing	23	5	4	32	11.5%	11.1%	7.3%	10.7%
Stable	100	16	14	130	50.0%	35.6%	25.5%	43.3%
Declining	73	24	37	134	36.5%	53.3%	67.3%	44.7%
No answer	4	0	0	4	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.16: Opinion on quantity of fish sold in fish markets



2.17 Opinion on quality of fish sold in fish markets – by location

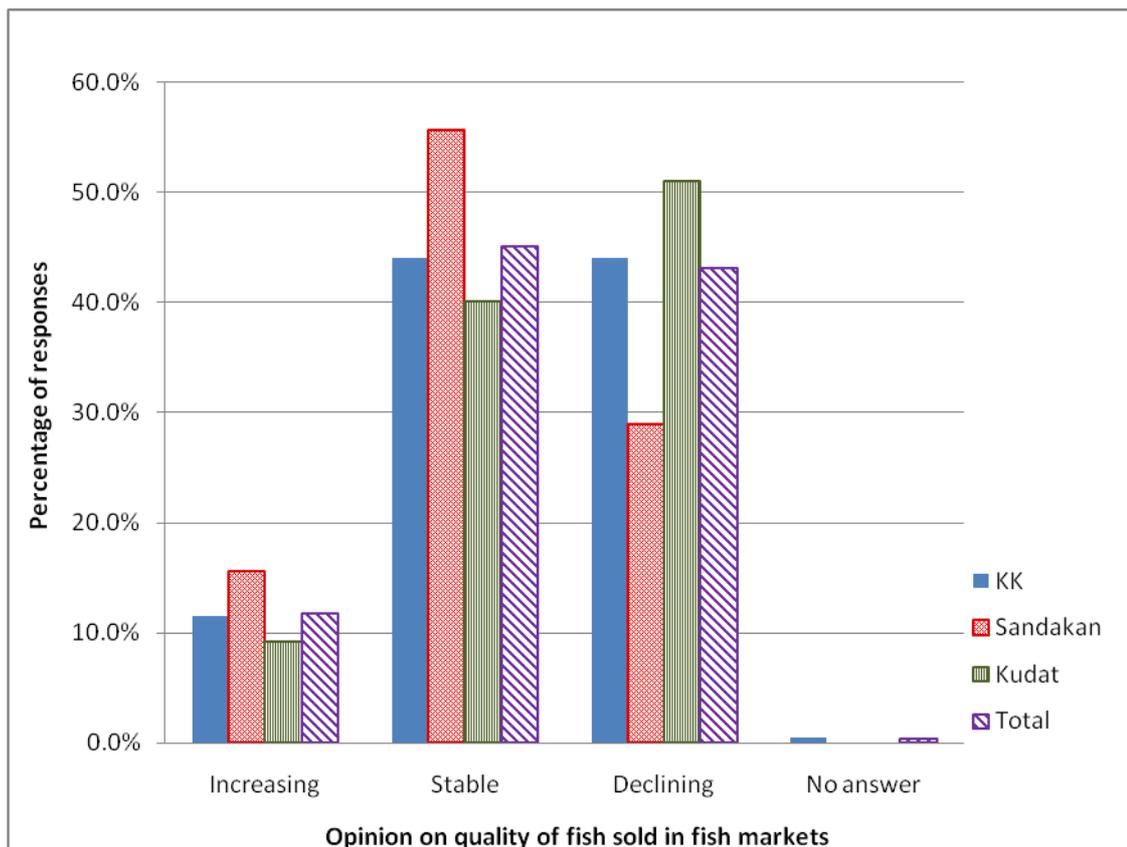
Question: What do you think of the quality of fish sold in the markets?

- i. Respondents' opinion on quality of fish sold in markets is predominantly stable or declining with a total of 88% of respondents indicating as such.
- ii. However, in terms of location, only 28.9% of respondents in Sandakan share this opinion compared to 44% and 50.9% in Kota Kinabalu and Kudat, respectively.

Table 2.17: Opinion on quality of fish sold in fish markets

Opinion	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Increasing	23	7	5	35	11.5%	15.6%	9.1%	11.7%
Stable	88	25	22	135	44.0%	55.6%	40.0%	45.0%
Declining	88	13	28	129	44.0%	28.9%	50.9%	43.0%
No answer	1	0	0	1	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.17: Opinion on quality of fish sold in fish markets



2.18 Awareness of district with the highest production of seaweed – by location

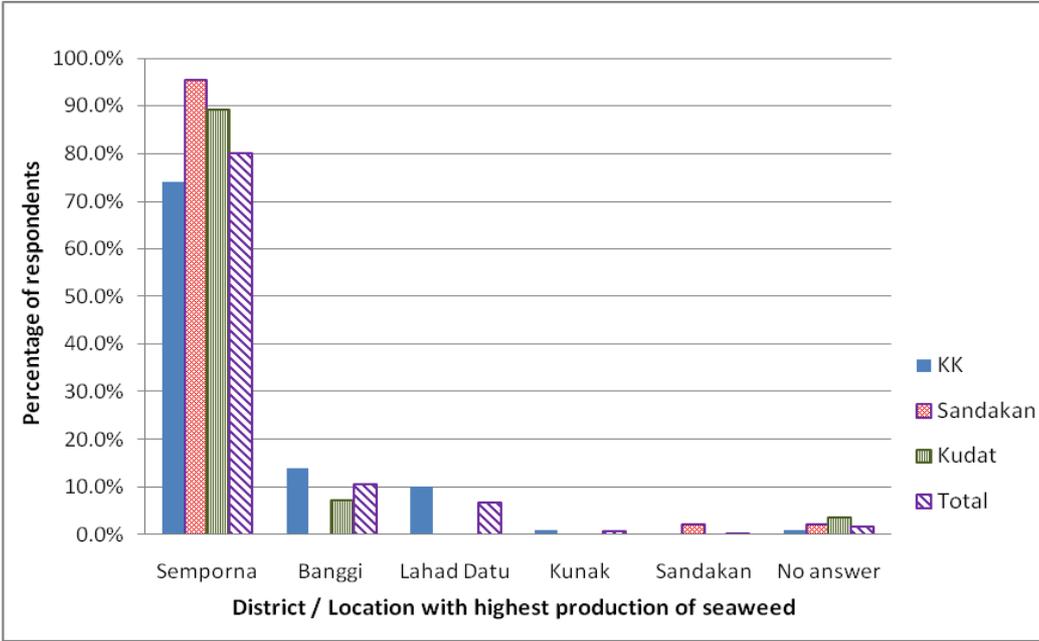
Question: Another source of income is seaweed production which Sabah reported about 950 farmers involved in this industry in 2008. Which district do you think produces the most seaweed?

- i. 80% of respondents were aware that Semporna has the highest production of seaweed amongst all the districts in Sabah with the highest percentage of awareness from Sandakan (95.6%) and the lowest in Kota Kinabalu (74%).
- ii. Banggi was selected at a distant second with 10.7% of the respondents linking Banggi to the location of a seaweed cultivation project undertaken by University Malaysia Sabah previously.

Table 2.18: Awareness of district with highest production of seaweed

District	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Semporna	148	43	49	240	74.0%	95.6%	89.1%	80.0%
Banggi	28	0	4	32	14.0%	0.0%	7.3%	10.7%
Lahad Datu	20	0	0	20	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
Kunak	2	0	0	2	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Sandakan	0	1	0	1	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.3%
No answer	2	1	2	5	1.0%	2.2%	3.6%	1.7%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.18: Awareness of district with highest production of seaweed



2.19 Perception of top 3 challenges faced by communities within the proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) – by location

Question: What do you think are the top three (3) challenges faced by the communities in the proposed TMP?

- i. Access to clean water was perceived as the main concern of the communities within TMP, followed by lack of formal education.
- ii. Sanitation, availability of electricity and security were the other main challenges perceived to be faced by communities within TMP.
- iii. A very small number of respondents opined that there are no challenges faced by communities in TMP.

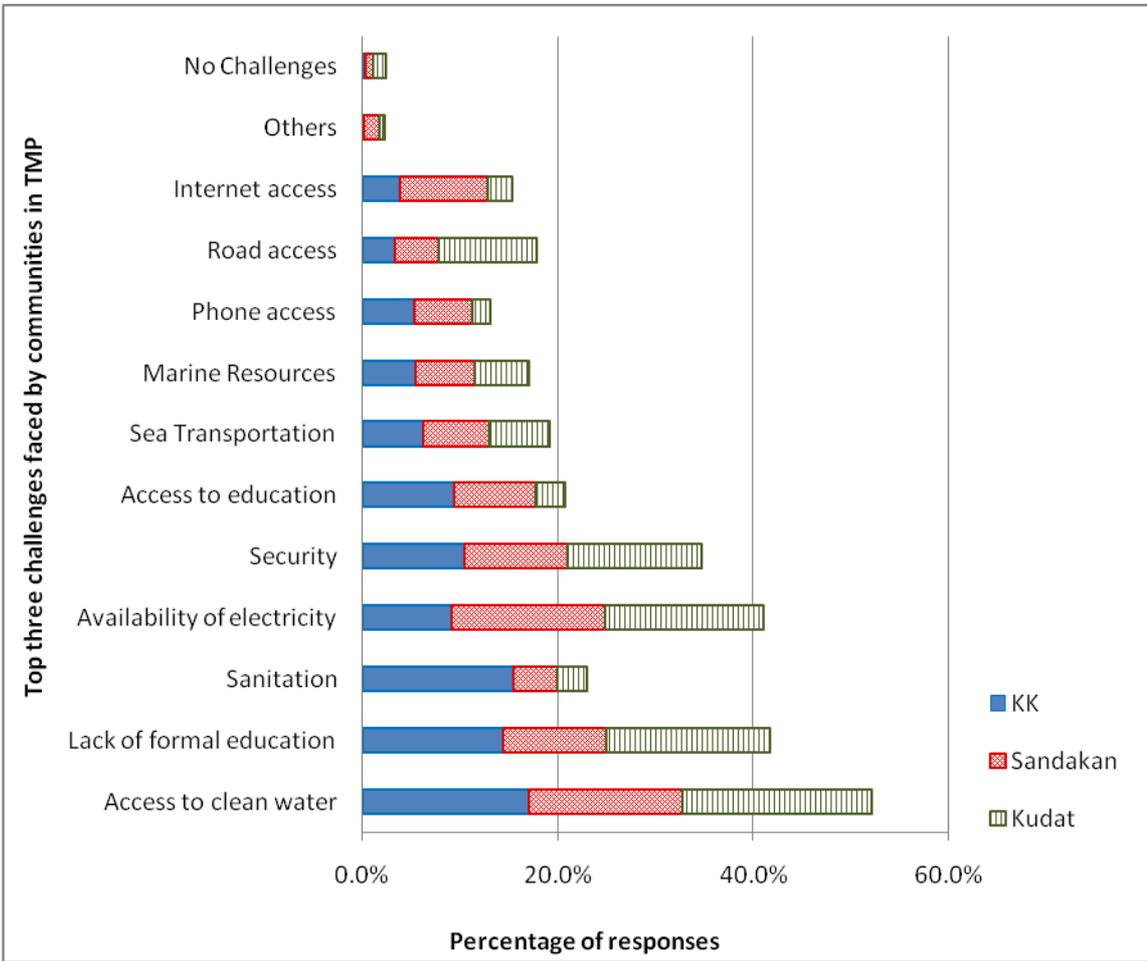
Table 2.19a: Perception of top 3 challenges faced by communities within TMP

Challenges	No. of responses				Percentage of responses			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Access to clean water	107	21	31	159	17.0%	15.8%	19.3%	17.2%
Lack of formal education	91	14	27	132	14.4%	10.5%	16.8%	14.3%
Sanitation	97	6	5	108	15.4%	4.5%	3.1%	11.7%
Availability of electricity	57	21	26	104	9.0%	15.8%	16.1%	11.2%
Security	66	14	22	102	10.5%	10.5%	13.7%	11.0%
Access to education	59	11	5	75	9.4%	8.3%	3.1%	8.1%
Sea Transportation	39	9	10	58	6.2%	6.8%	6.2%	6.3%
Marine Resources	34	8	9	51	5.4%	6.0%	5.6%	5.5%
Phone access	33	8	3	44	5.2%	6.0%	1.9%	4.8%
Road access	21	6	16	43	3.3%	4.5%	9.9%	4.6%
Internet access	24	12	4	40	3.8%	9.0%	2.5%	4.3%
Others*	1	2	1	4	0.2%	1.5%	0.6%	0.4%
No Challenges	2	1	2	5	0.3%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%
Total responses	631	133	161	925	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total respondents	200	45	55	300				

Table 2.19b: Perception of top 3 challenges faced by communities within TMP – others*

Others*	No. of
Solid waste management	1
Change in weather	1
Maintenance and enhancement support for the park and its development process	1
Lack of fishing equipment/resources	1
Total	4

Chart 2.19a: Perception of top 3 challenges faced by communities within TMP



2.19.1 Perception of top 3 challenges faced by communities within proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) - amongst subgroups

Question: What do you think are the top three (3) challenges faced by the communities in the proposed TMP?

i. Perception of top three challenges faced by communities within the proposed TMP amongst the various subgroups are indicated as follows:

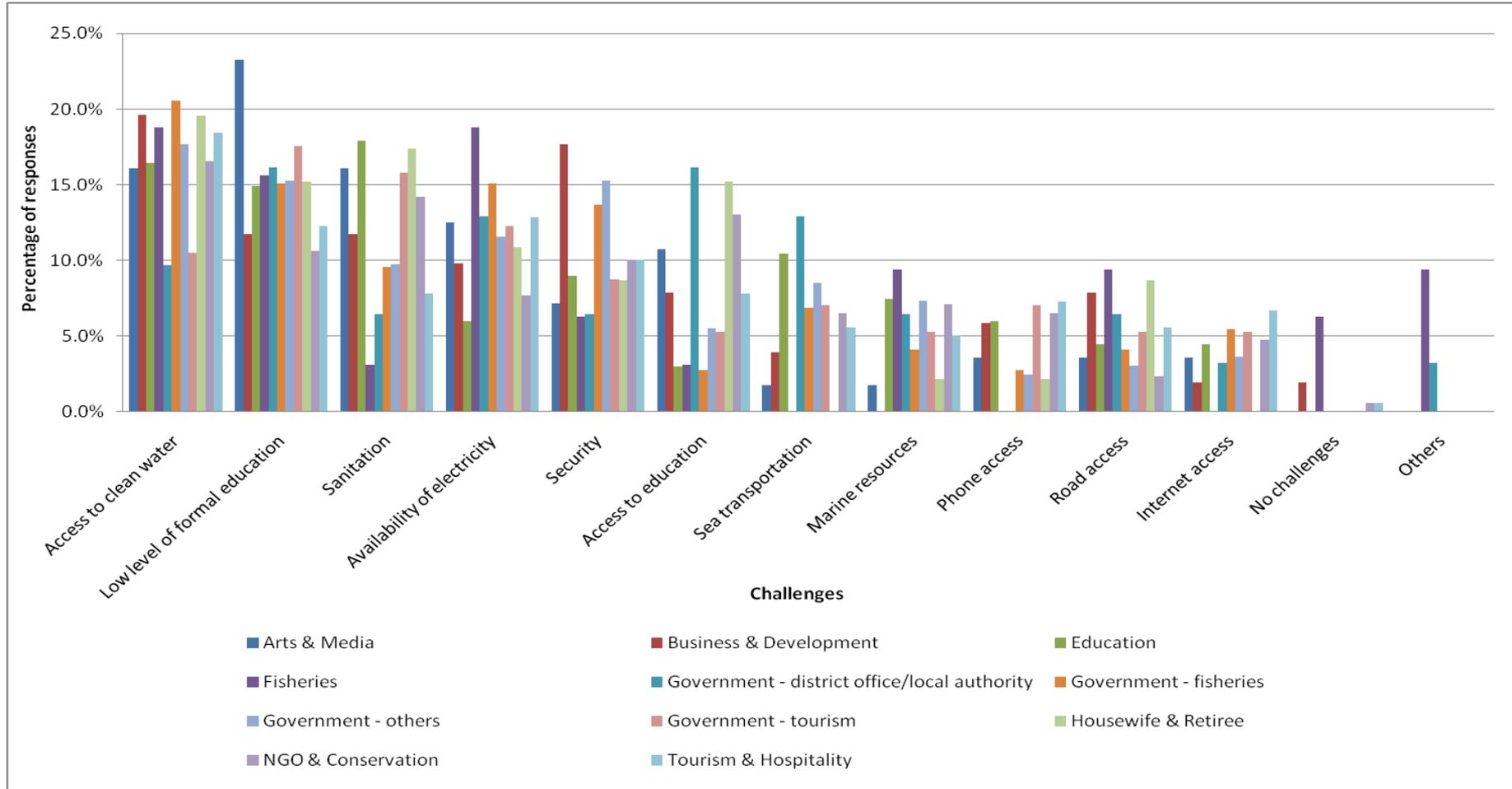
Table 2.19.1a: Perception of top 3 challenges faced by communities within TMP (no. of responses)

Subgroups	No. of responses													
	Access to clean water	Low level of formal education	Sanitation	Availability of electricity	Security	Access to education	Sea transportation	Marine resources	Phone access	Road access	Internet access	No challenges	Others	Total
Arts & Media	9	13	9	7	4	6	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	56
Business & Development	10	6	6	5	9	4	2	0	3	4	1	1	0	51
Education	11	10	12	4	6	2	7	5	4	3	3	0	0	67
Fisheries	6	5	1	6	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	2	3	32
Government - district office/local authority	3	5	2	4	2	5	4	2	0	2	1	0	1	31
Government - fisheries	15	11	7	11	10	2	5	3	2	3	4	0	0	73
Government - others	29	25	16	19	25	9	14	12	4	5	6	0	0	164
Government - tourism	6	10	9	7	5	3	4	3	4	3	3	0	0	57
Housewife & Retiree	9	7	8	5	4	7	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	46
NGO & Conservation	28	18	24	13	17	22	11	12	11	4	8	1	0	169
Tourism & Hospitality	33	22	14	23	18	14	10	9	13	10	12	1	0	179
Total	159	132	108	104	102	75	58	51	44	43	40	5	4	925

Table 2.19.1b: Perception of top 3 challenges faced by communities within proposed TMP (percentage of responses)

Subgroups	Percentage of responses													
	Access to clean water	Low level of formal education	Sanitation	Availability of electricity	Security	Access to education	Sea transportation	Marine resources	Phone access	Road access	Internet access	No challenges	Others	Total
Arts & Media	16.1%	23.2%	16.1%	12.5%	7.1%	10.7%	1.8%	1.8%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Business & Development	19.6%	11.8%	11.8%	9.8%	17.6%	7.8%	3.9%	0.0%	5.9%	7.8%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Education	16.4%	14.9%	17.9%	6.0%	9.0%	3.0%	10.4%	7.5%	6.0%	4.5%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Fisheries	18.8%	15.6%	3.1%	18.8%	6.3%	3.1%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	6.3%	9.4%	100.0%
Government - district office/local authority	9.7%	16.1%	6.5%	12.9%	6.5%	16.1%	12.9%	6.5%	0.0%	6.5%	3.2%	0.0%	3.2%	100.0%
Government - fisheries	20.5%	15.1%	9.6%	15.1%	13.7%	2.7%	6.8%	4.1%	2.7%	4.1%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - others	17.7%	15.2%	9.8%	11.6%	15.2%	5.5%	8.5%	7.3%	2.4%	3.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - tourism	10.5%	17.5%	15.8%	12.3%	8.8%	5.3%	7.0%	5.3%	7.0%	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Housewife & Retiree	19.6%	15.2%	17.4%	10.9%	8.7%	15.2%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO & Conservation	16.6%	10.7%	14.2%	7.7%	10.1%	13.0%	6.5%	7.1%	6.5%	2.4%	4.7%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	18.4%	12.3%	7.8%	12.8%	10.1%	7.8%	5.6%	5.0%	7.3%	5.6%	6.7%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	17.2%	14.3%	11.7%	11.2%	11.0%	8.1%	6.3%	5.5%	4.8%	4.6%	4.3%	0.5%	0.4%	100.0%

Chart 2.19.1b: Perception of top 3 challenges faced by communities within proposed TMP (percentage of responses)



2.20 Opinion on fish population within the proposed TMP – by location

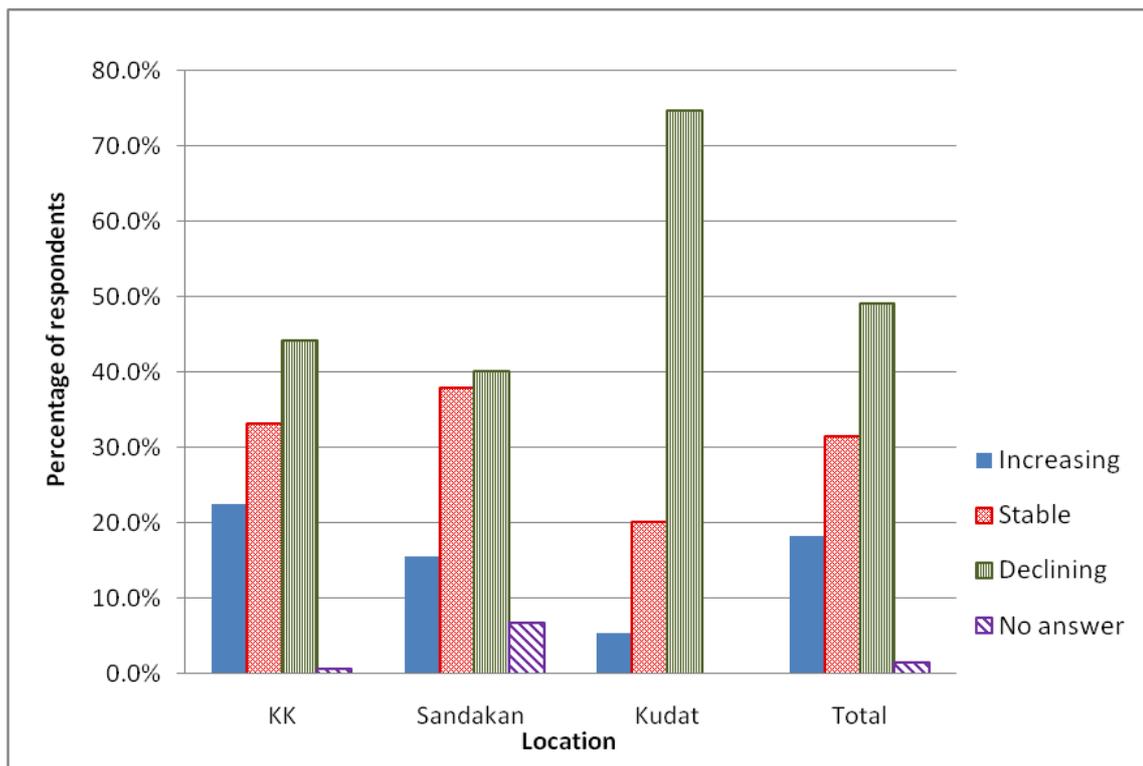
Question: In the proposed TMP, do you think that fish population is

- i. Overall, close to half (49%) of the total respondents interviewed stated that fish population within the proposed TMP site is declining, with this view shared by 74.5% of respondents in Kudat compared to 44% in Kota Kinabalu and 40% in Sandakan.
- ii. 31.3% are of the view that fish population is stable whilst 18.3% are of the opinion that fish population is increasing.

Table 2.20: Opinion on fish population within proposed TMP

Opinion	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Increasing	45	7	3	55	22.5%	15.6%	5.5%	18.3%
Stable	66	17	11	94	33.0%	37.8%	20.0%	31.3%
Declining	88	18	41	147	44.0%	40.0%	74.5%	49.0%
No answer	1	3	0	4	0.5%	6.7%	0.0%	1.3%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.20: Opinion on fish population within proposed TMP



2.20.1 Opinion on fish population within the proposed TMP – amongst subgroups

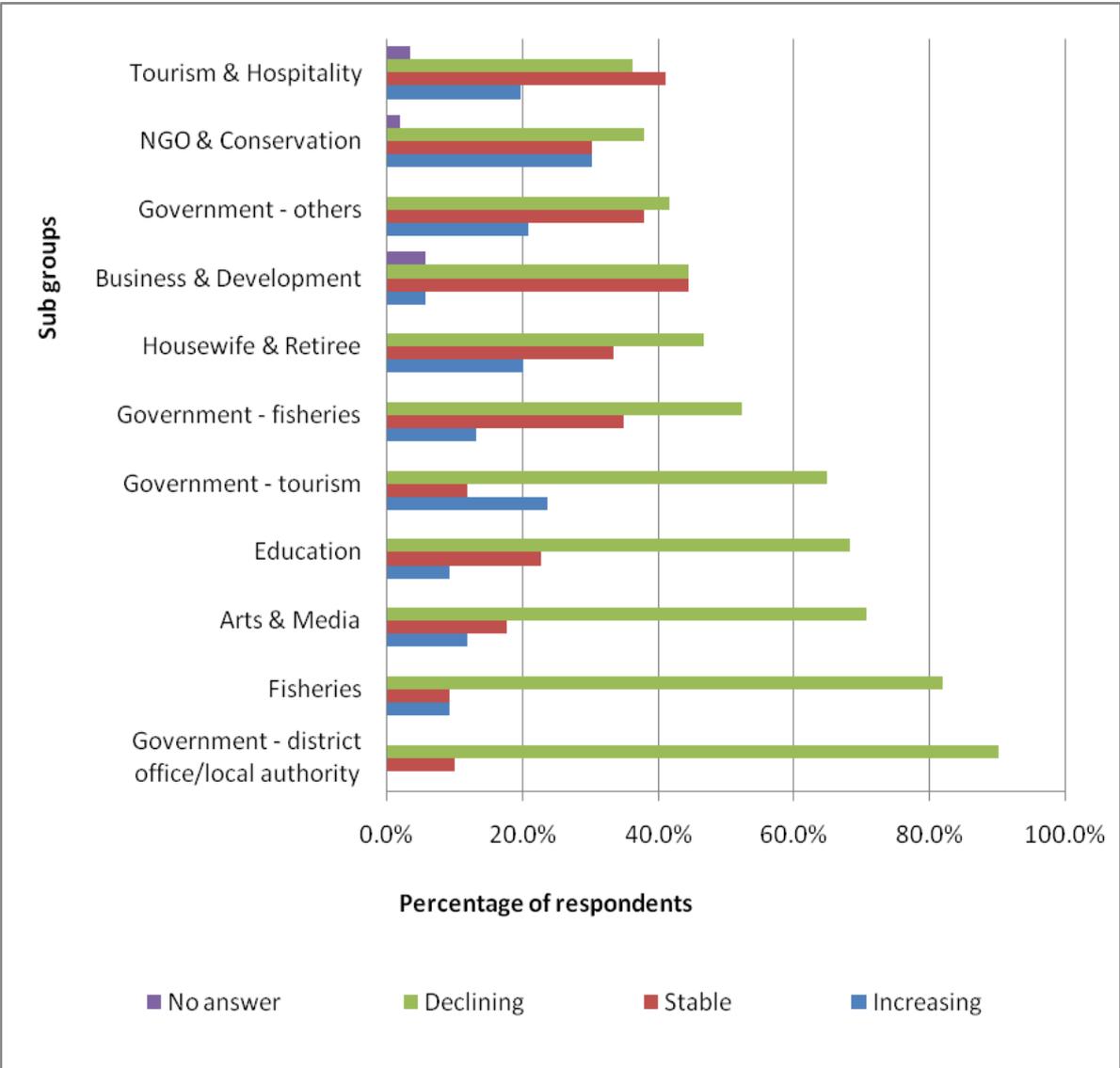
Question: In the proposed TMP, do you think that fish population are....

- i. High percentage of respondents in the district office / local authority (90%) and private fisheries sector (81.8%) are of the opinion that fish population in the proposed TMP is declining.

Table 2.20.1: Opinion of fish population within proposed TMP

Subgroups	No. of respondents					Percentage of respondents				
	Increasing	Stable	Declining	No answer	Total	Increasing	Stable	Declining	No answer	Total
Government - district office/ local authority	0	1	9	0	10	0.0%	10.0%	90.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Fisheries	1	1	9	0	11	9.1%	9.1%	81.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Arts & Media	2	3	12	0	17	11.8%	17.6%	70.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Education	2	5	15	0	22	9.1%	22.7%	68.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - tourism	4	2	11	0	17	23.5%	11.8%	64.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - fisheries	3	8	12	0	23	13.0%	34.8%	52.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Housewife & Retiree	3	5	7	0	15	20.0%	33.3%	46.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Business & Development	1	8	8	1	18	5.6%	44.4%	44.4%	5.6%	100.0%
Government - others	11	20	22	0	53	20.8%	37.7%	41.5%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO & Conservation	16	16	20	1	53	30.2%	30.2%	37.7%	1.9%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	12	25	22	2	61	19.7%	41.0%	36.1%	3.3%	100.0%
Total	55	94	147	4	300	18.3%	31.3%	49.0%	1.3%	100.0%

Chart 2.20.1: Opinion on fish population within proposed TMP



2.21 Perception of top 3 threats to fishing areas – by location

Question: What do you think are the top 3 threat(s) to the fishing areas?

- i. Fish bombing, followed by overfishing and mangrove & habitat destruction were stated as the top three threats to fishing areas with illegal hunting and collection of turtle eggs at a close fourth.
- ii. Other threats cited by respondents, in addition to options listed in the questionnaire, are generally, lack of enforcement by relevant authorities. One of the examples cited by a respondent is the use of fishing nets with holes exceeding the allowable sizes resulting in smaller fishes being caught. The other reasons cited are also directly or indirectly linked to enforcement issues.
- iii. Only a very small percentage of respondents opined that there are no threats to the fishing areas.

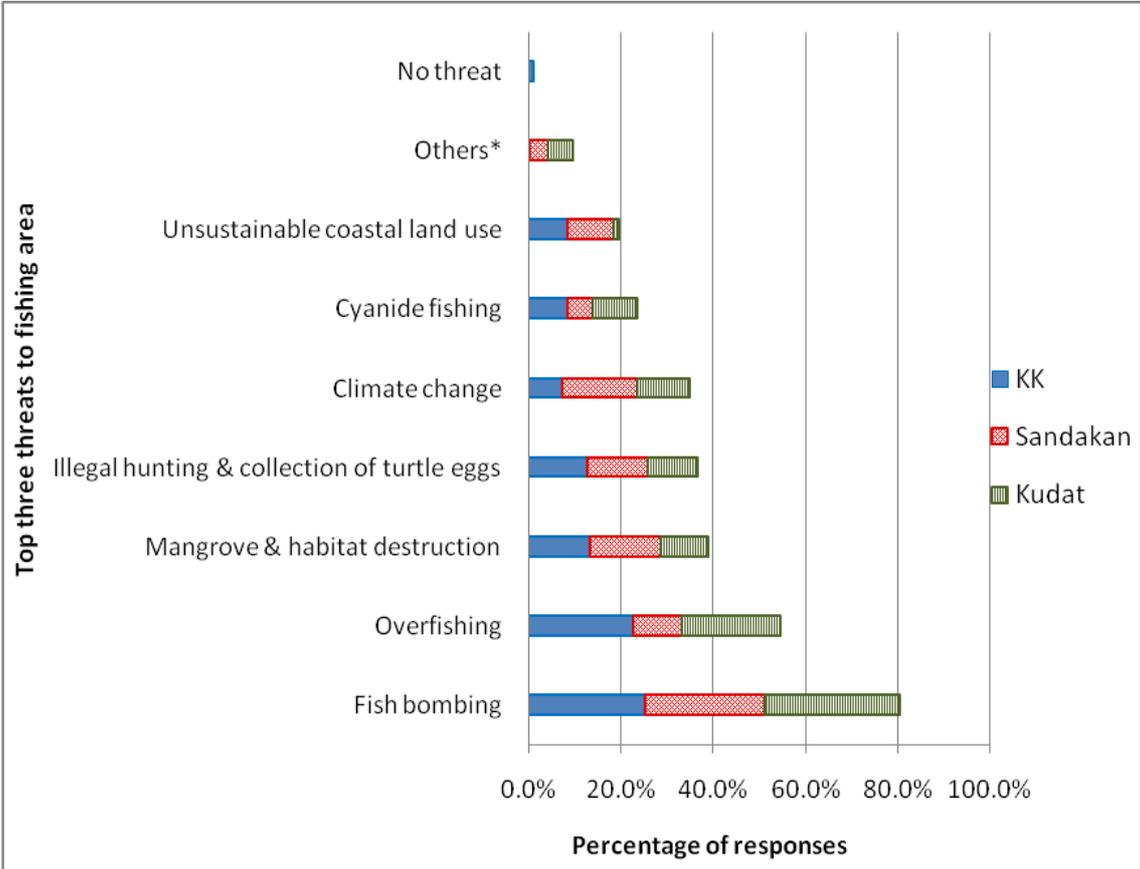
Table 2.21a: Perception of top 3 threats to fishing areas

Perception	No. of responses				Percentage of responses			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Fish bombing	152	34	48	234	25.3%	26.0%	29.3%	26.1%
Overfishing	136	14	35	185	22.6%	10.7%	21.3%	20.6%
Mangrove & habitat destruction	81	20	17	118	13.5%	15.3%	10.4%	13.2%
Illegal hunting & collection of turtle eggs	77	17	18	112	12.8%	13.0%	11.0%	12.5%
Climate change	45	21	19	85	7.5%	16.0%	11.6%	9.5%
Cyanide fishing	51	7	16	74	8.5%	5.3%	9.8%	8.3%
Unsustainable coastal land use	51	13	2	66	8.5%	9.9%	1.2%	7.4%
Others*	2	5	9	16	0.3%	3.8%	5.5%	1.8%
No threat	6	0	0	6	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Total responses	601	131	164	896	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total respondents	200	45	55	300				

Table 2.21b: Perception of top 3 threats to fishing areas – others*

Others	No of
Lack of enforcement	8
Water pollution	2
Too many license/permit issued for small area	1
Use of <i>pukat tunda</i> in areas not allowed	1
Too much rubbish	1
Coral bleaching	1
Illegal poaching by foreigners	1
Security for fishermen	1
Total	16

Chart 2.21: Perception of top 3 threats to fishing areas



2.21.1 Perception of top 3 threats to fishing areas – amongst subgroups

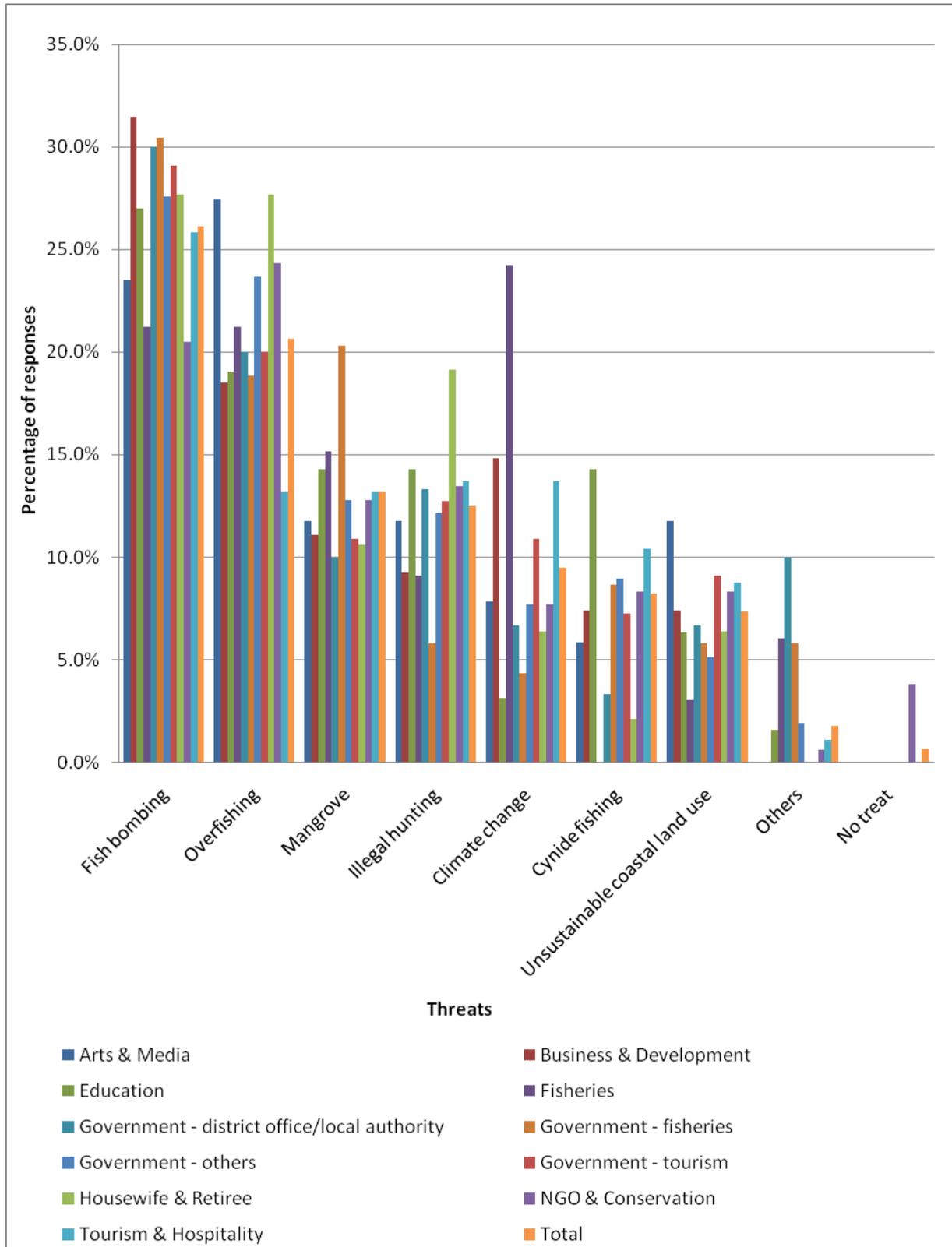
Question: What do you think are the top 3 threat(s) to the fishing areas?

i. Breakdown of each subgroup’s opinion on the top three threats to fishing areas are indicated as follows:

Table 2.21: Perception of top 3 threats to fishing areas

Subgroups	No. of responses										Percentage of responses									
	Fish bombing	Overfishing	Mangrove	Illegal hunting	Climate change	Cyanide fishing	Unsustainable coastal land use	Others	No treat	Total	Fish bombing	Overfishing	Mangrove	Illegal hunting	Climate change	Cyanide fishing	Unsustainable coastal land use	Others	No treat	Total
Arts & Media	12	14	6	6	4	3	6	0	0	51	23.5%	27.5%	11.8%	11.8%	7.8%	5.9%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Business & Development	17	10	6	5	8	4	4	0	0	54	31.5%	18.5%	11.1%	9.3%	14.8%	7.4%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Education	17	12	9	9	2	9	4	1	0	63	27.0%	19.0%	14.3%	14.3%	3.2%	14.3%	6.3%	1.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Fisheries	7	7	5	3	8	0	1	2	0	33	21.2%	21.2%	15.2%	9.1%	24.2%	0.0%	3.0%	6.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - district office / local authority	9	6	3	4	2	1	2	3	0	30	30.0%	20.0%	10.0%	13.3%	6.7%	3.3%	6.7%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - fisheries	21	13	14	4	3	6	4	4	0	69	30.4%	18.8%	20.3%	5.8%	4.3%	8.7%	5.8%	5.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - others	43	37	20	19	12	14	8	3	0	156	27.6%	23.7%	12.8%	12.2%	7.7%	9.0%	5.1%	1.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - tourism	16	11	6	7	6	4	5	0	0	55	29.1%	20.0%	10.9%	12.7%	10.9%	7.3%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Housewife & Retiree	13	13	5	9	3	1	3	0	0	47	27.7%	27.7%	10.6%	19.1%	6.4%	2.1%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO & Conservation	32	38	20	21	12	13	13	1	6	156	20.5%	24.4%	12.8%	13.5%	7.7%	8.3%	8.3%	0.6%	3.8%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	47	24	24	25	25	19	16	2	0	182	25.8%	13.2%	13.2%	13.7%	13.7%	10.4%	8.8%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	234	185	118	112	85	74	66	16	6	896	26.1%	20.6%	13.2%	12.5%	9.5%	8.3%	7.4%	1.8%	0.7%	100.0%

Chart 2.21.1: Perception of top 3 threats to fishing areas



2.22 Opinion on status of green sea turtles – by location

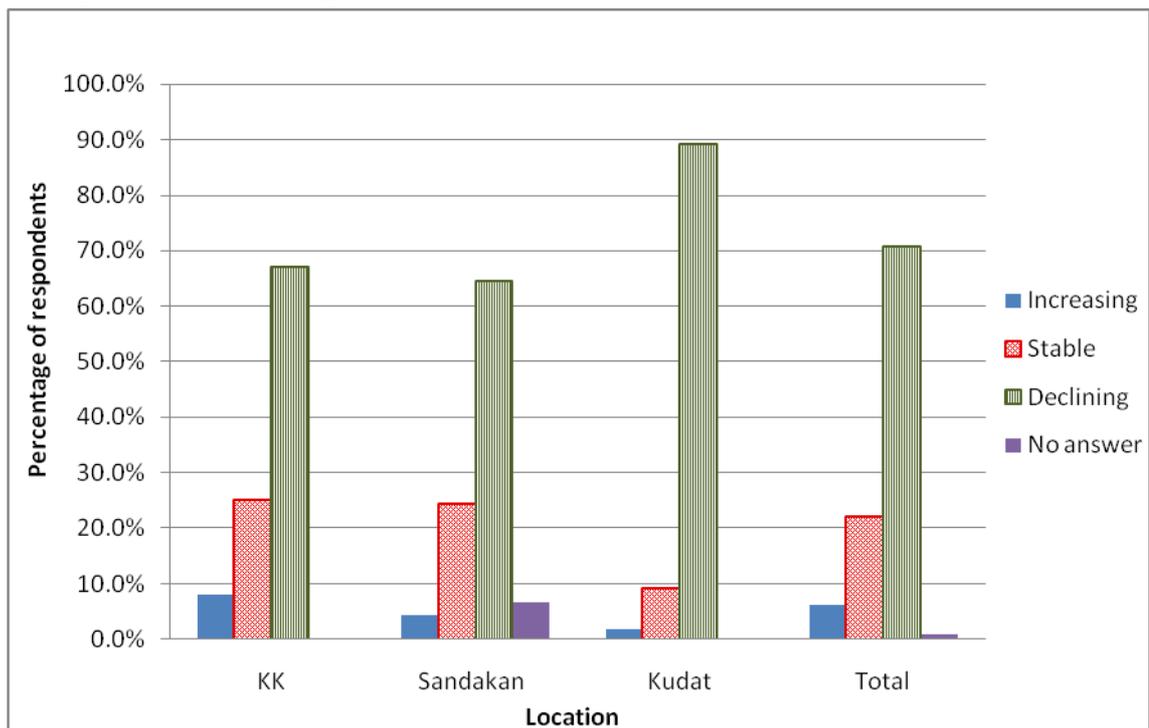
Question: What do you think is the status of the green sea turtles?

- i. Some 70.7% of respondents opined that the population of green sea turtles are declining compared to 6.3% who think that the population are on the rise and 22%, on a stable trend.
- ii. In terms of location, 89.1% of respondents in Kudat opine that green sea turtle numbers are on the decline compared to 64.4% and 67.0% of respondents in Sandakan and Kudat, respectively.

Table 2.22: Opinion on status of green sea turtles

Opinion	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Increasing	16	2	1	19	8.0%	4.4%	1.8%	6.3%
Stable	50	11	5	66	25.0%	24.4%	9.1%	22.0%
Declining	134	29	49	212	67.0%	64.4%	89.1%	70.7%
No answer	0	3	0	3	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	1.0%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.22: Opinion on status of green sea turtles



2.22.1 Opinion on status of green sea turtles – amongst subgroups

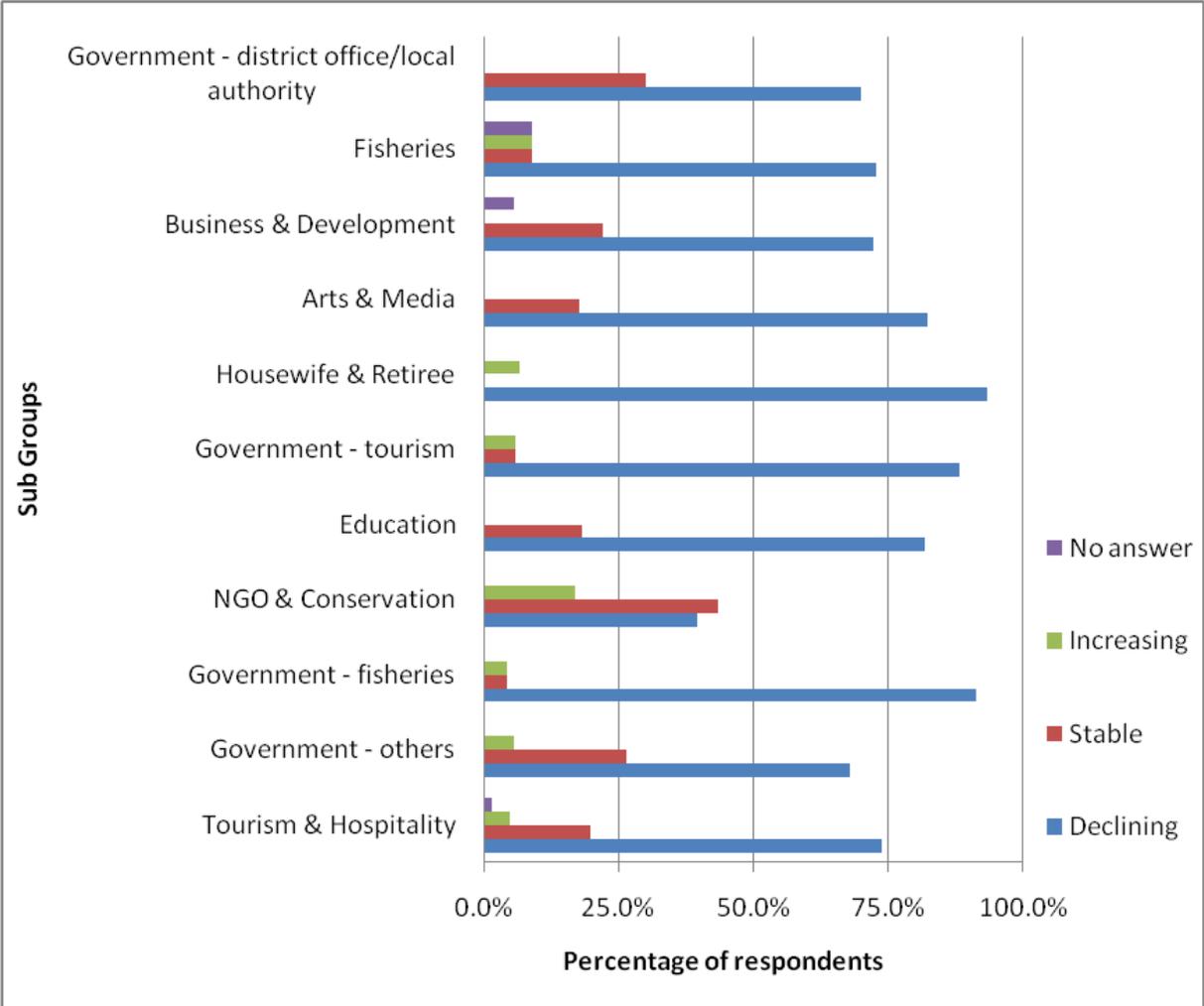
Question: What do you think is the status of the green sea turtles?

- i. Except for respondents from the NGO and Conservation subgroups, majority of other respondents are of the opinion that green sea turtles are declining.

Table 2.22.1: Opinion on green sea turtles

Subgroups	No. of respondents					Percentage of respondents				
	Increasing	Stable	Declining	No answer	Total	Increasing	Stable	Declining	No answer	Total
Housewife & Retiree	1	0	14	0	15	6.7%	0.0%	93.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - fisheries	1	1	21	0	23	4.3%	4.3%	91.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - tourism	1	1	15	0	17	5.9%	5.9%	88.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Arts & Media	0	3	14	0	17	0.0%	17.6%	82.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Education	0	4	18	0	22	0.0%	18.2%	81.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	3	12	45	1	61	4.9%	19.7%	73.8%	1.6%	100.0%
Fisheries	1	1	8	1	11	9.1%	9.1%	72.7%	9.1%	100.0%
Business & Development	0	4	13	1	18	0.0%	22.2%	72.2%	5.6%	100.0%
Government - district office/local authority	0	3	7	0	10	0.0%	30.0%	70.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - others	3	14	36	0	53	5.7%	26.4%	67.9%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO & Conservation	9	23	21	0	53	17.0%	43.4%	39.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	19	66	212	3	300	6.3%	22.0%	70.7%	1.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.22.1: Opinion on green sea turtles



2.23 Perception on protection of green sea turtles – by location

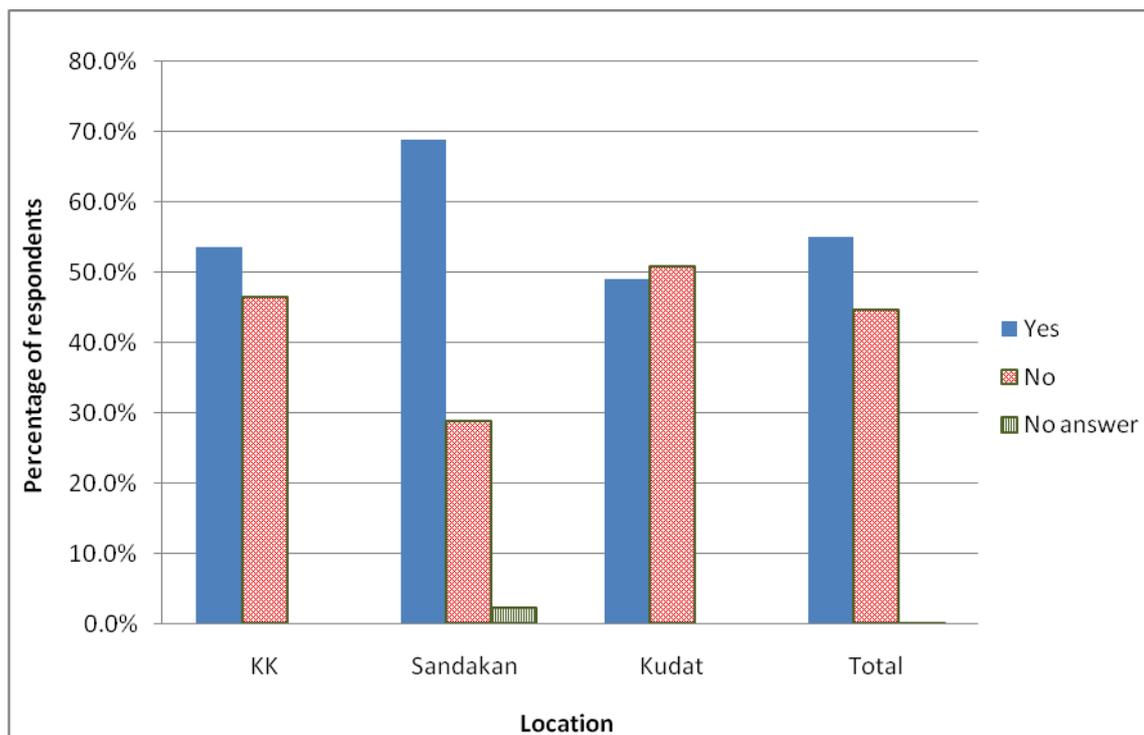
Question: Do you think that sea turtles are protected?

- i. Overall, respondents were rather split as to whether green sea turtles are protected with 55% indicating that the turtles are protected and 44.7% indicating otherwise.
- ii. Some of the respondents who stated that there is no protection for green sea turtles reasoned that protection from relevant authorities were inadequate or not apparent as green sea turtles are still being hunted and turtle eggs illegally collected, sold and consumed.

Table 2.23: Perception on protection of green sea turtles

Perception	No. respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Yes	107	31	27	165	53.5%	68.9%	49.1%	55.0%
No	93	13	28	134	46.5%	28.9%	50.9%	44.7%
No answer	0	1	0	1	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.23: Perception on protection of green sea turtles



2.23.1 Perception on protection of green sea turtles – amongst subgroups

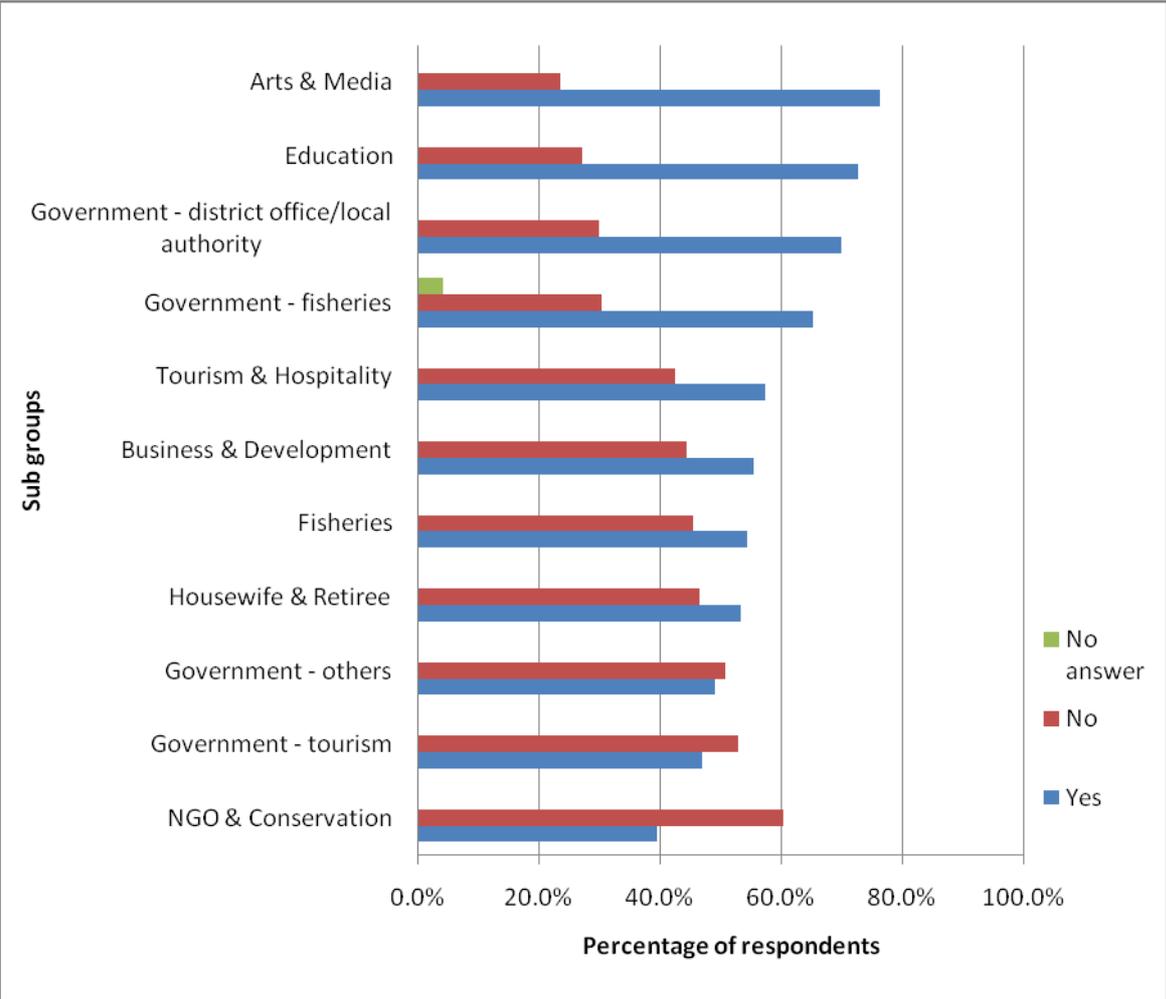
Question: Do you think that sea turtles are protected?

- i. Except for respondents from NGO and conservation sectors, tourism and government sectors (others), more than 50% of respondents in the other subgroups are of the opinion that green sea turtles are protected.

Table 2.23.1: Perception on protection of green turtles

Subgroups	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	Yes	No	No answer	Total	Yes	No	No answer	Total
NGO & Conservation	21	32	0	53	39.6%	60.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - tourism	8	9	0	17	47.1%	52.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - others	26	27	0	53	49.1%	50.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Housewife & Retiree	8	7	0	15	53.3%	46.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Fisheries	6	5	0	11	54.5%	45.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Business & Development	10	8	0	18	55.6%	44.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	35	26	0	61	57.4%	42.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - fisheries	15	7	1	23	65.2%	30.4%	4.3%	100.0%
Government - district office/local authority	7	3	0	10	70.0%	30.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Education	16	6	0	22	72.7%	27.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Arts & Media	13	4	0	17	76.5%	23.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	165	134	1	300	55.0%	44.7%	0.3%	100.0%

Chart 2.23.1: Perception on protection of green turtles



2.24 Awareness of legality to consume turtle eggs in Sabah – by location

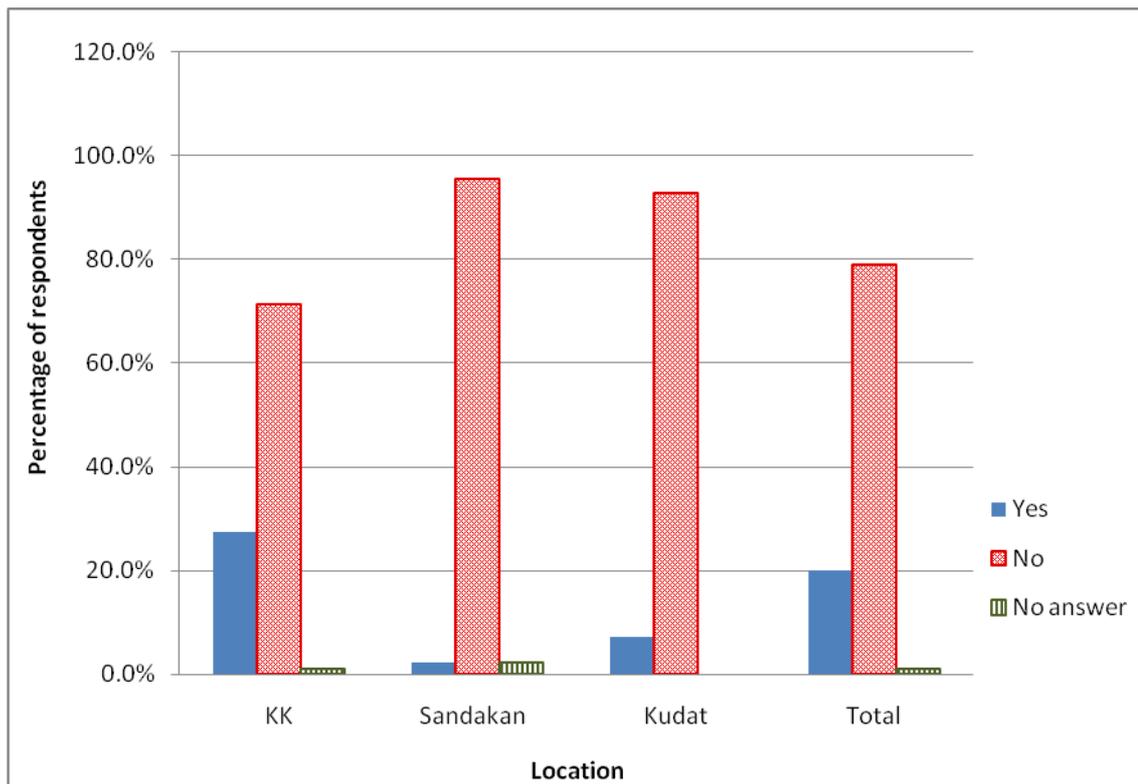
Question: Do you think that it is legal to consume turtle eggs in Sabah?

- i. Generally, the majority of respondents are aware that it is illegal to consume turtle eggs in Sabah, although there is a segment of respondents who believe that it is legal to do so as reflected by the responses of 27.5% of respondents in Kota Kinabalu and a small percentage of 2.2% and 7.3% in Sandakan and Kudat, respectively.

Table: 2.24: Awareness on legality to consume turtle eggs in Sabah

Awareness	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Yes	55	1	4	60	27.5%	2.2%	7.3%	20.0%
No	143	43	51	237	71.5%	95.6%	92.7%	79.0%
No answer	2	1	0	3	1.0%	2.2%	0.0%	1.0%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.24: Awareness on legality to consume turtle eggs in Sabah



2.25 Perception on sufficiency of current management of marine resources in proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) – by location

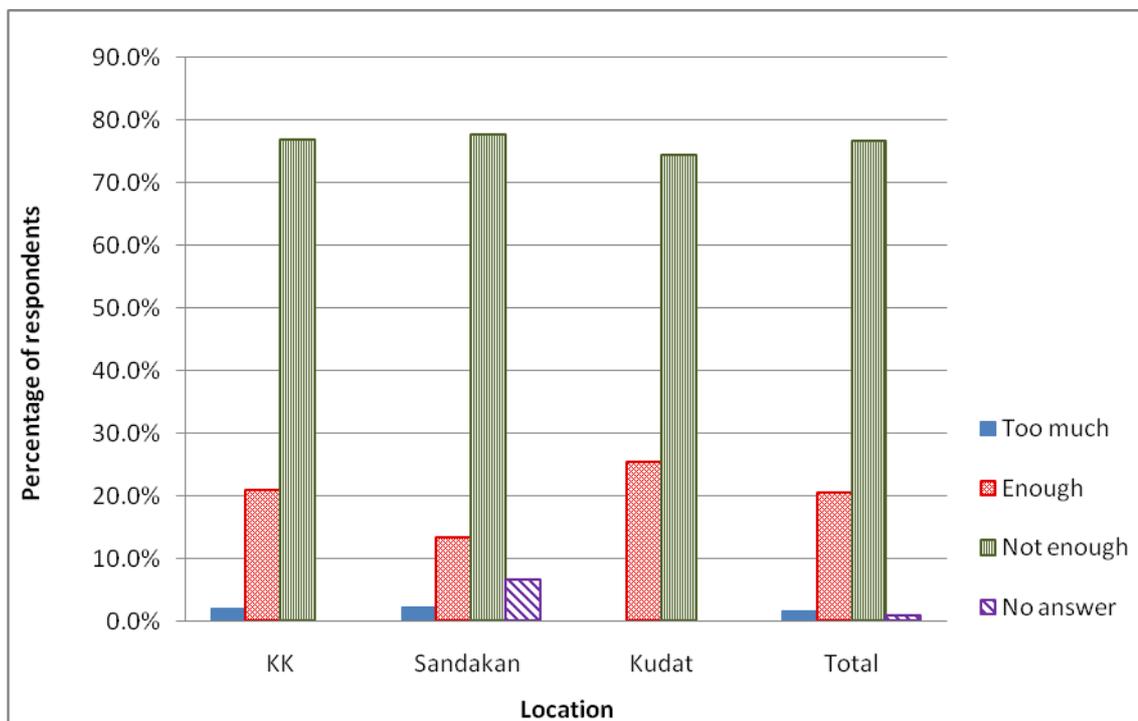
Question: Do you think the current management of marine resources in the proposed TMP is...

- i. 76.7% of the respondents are of the opinion that the current management of marine resources in the proposed TMP area is insufficient with 20.7% stating that it is sufficient.

Table 2.25: Perception on sufficiency of current management of marine resources in proposed TMP

Perception	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Too much	4	1	0	5	2.0%	2.2%	0.0%	1.7%
Enough	42	6	14	62	21.0%	13.3%	25.5%	20.7%
Not enough	154	35	41	230	77.0%	77.8%	74.5%	76.7%
No answer	0	3	0	3	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	1.0%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.25: Perception on sufficiency of current management of marine resources in proposed TMP



2.26 Opinion on who should be managing the resources in proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) – by location

Question: Who do you think should be managing the resources in the proposed TMP?

- i. On the whole, 34.3% of the respondents favour a collaborative management concept amongst the government sector, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and villagers and this opinion is more pronounced with respondents from Kudat (58.2%).
- ii. Respondents in Sandakan mostly prefer the combination of government+NGOs whilst respondents in Kota Kinabalu, government+NGO+villagers and NGO only.

Table 2.26a: Opinion on who should be managing the resources in proposed TMP

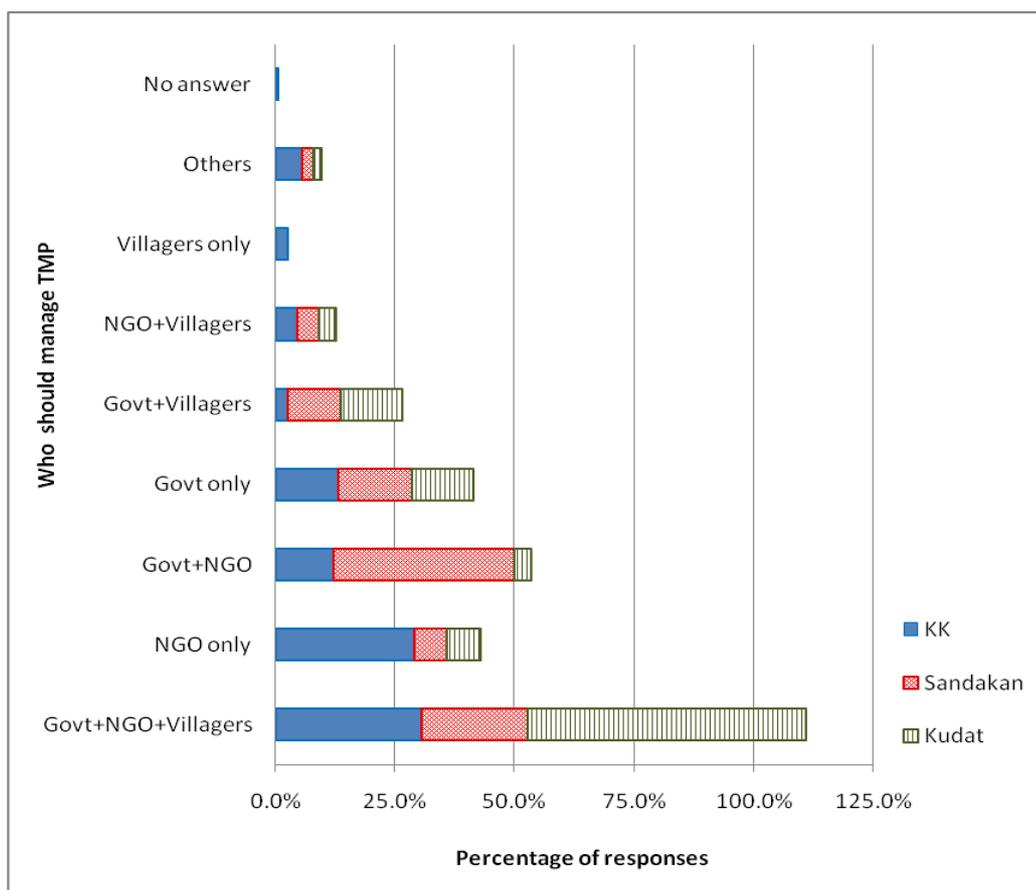
Opinion	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Govt + NGO + Villagers	61	10	32	103	30.5%	22.2%	58.2%	34.3%
NGO only	58	3	4	65	29.0%	6.7%	7.3%	21.7%
Govt + NGO	24	17	2	43	12.0%	37.8%	3.6%	14.3%
Govt only	26	7	7	40	13.0%	15.6%	12.7%	13.3%
Govt + Villagers	5	5	7	17	2.5%	11.1%	12.7%	5.7%
NGO +	9	2	2	13	4.5%	4.4%	3.6%	4.3%
Villagers only	5	0	0	5	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Others*	11	1	1	13	5.5%	2.2%	1.8%	4.3%
No answer	1	0	0	0	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Other parties suggested to be involved in the management of TMP are:

Table 2.26b: Opinion on who should be managing the resources in proposed TMP – others*

Others*	No. of respondents
Govt + NGO + Villagers + Private Sector	2
Govt + NGO + Villagers + Developers	1
Govt + NGO + Villagers + Public	1
Govt + NGO + Villagers + Tourism players	1
NGO + Specialised organisations in that field	2
Villagers + grassroots NGOs	1
Villagers + rich people	1
Community based resource management	1
Foreigners	1
Non-profit organisations	1
Not stated	1
Total	13

Chart 2.26a: Opinion on who should be managing the resources in proposed TMP



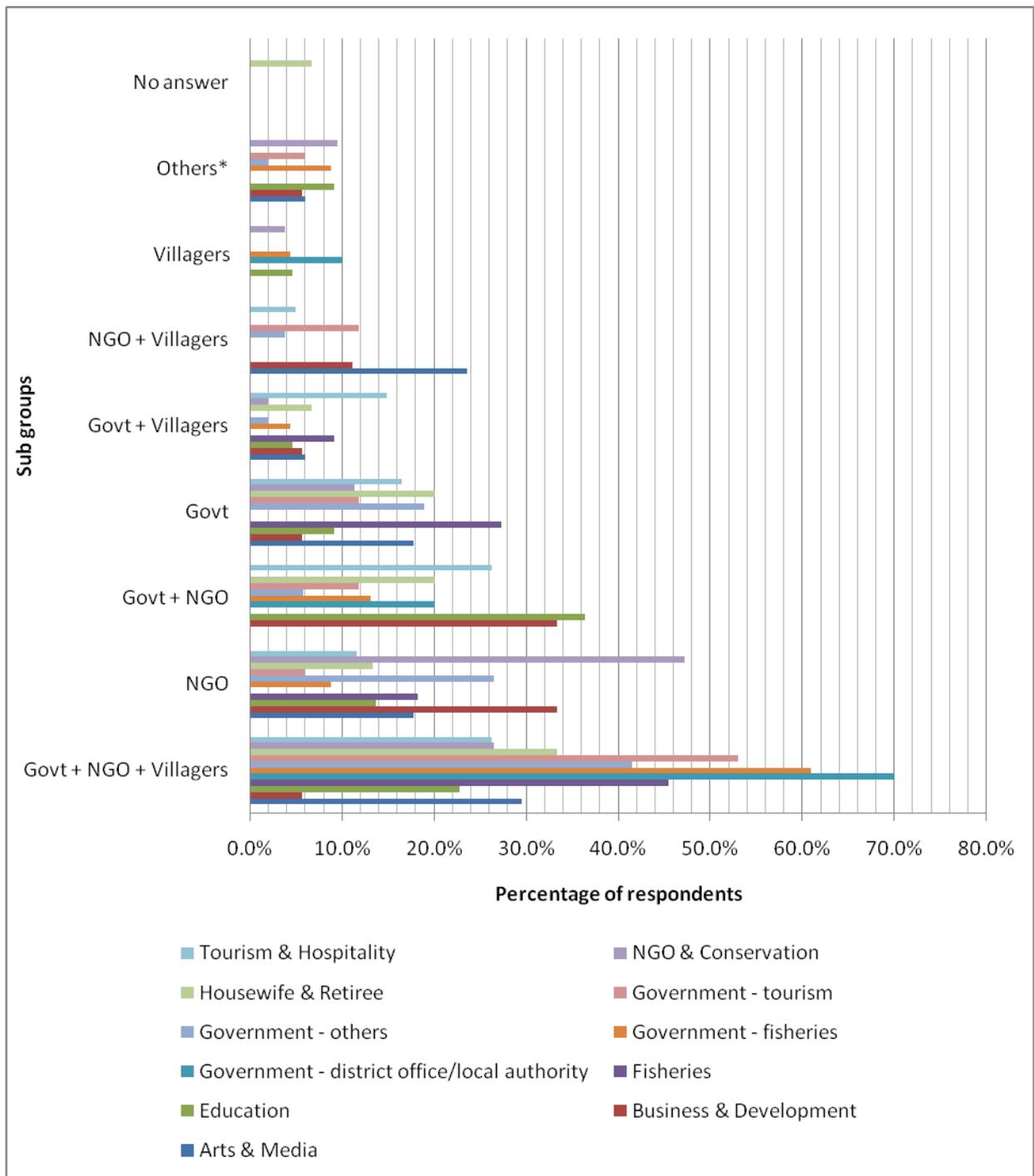
2.26.1 Opinion on who should be managing the resources in proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) – amongst subgroups

Question: Who do you think should be managing the resources in the proposed TMP?

Table 2.26.1: Opinion on who should be managing the resources in proposed TMP

Subgroups	No. of respondents										Percentage of respondents									
	Govt + NGO + Villagers	NGO	Govt + NGO	Govt	Govt + Villagers	NGO + Villagers	Villagers	Others*	No answer	Total	Govt + NGO + Villagers	NGO	Govt + NGO	Govt	Govt + Villagers	NGO + Villagers	Villagers	Others*	No answer	Total
Arts & Media	5	3	0	3	1	4	0	1	0	17	29.4%	17.6%	0.0%	17.6%	5.9%	23.5%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Business & Development	1	6	6	1	1	2	0	1	0	18	5.6%	33.3%	33.3%	5.6%	5.6%	11.1%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Education	5	3	8	2	1	0	1	2	0	22	22.7%	13.6%	36.4%	9.1%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%	9.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Fisheries	5	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	11	45.5%	18.2%	0.0%	27.3%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - district office/local authority	7	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	70.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - fisheries	14	2	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	23	60.9%	8.7%	13.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	4.3%	8.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - others	22	14	3	10	1	2	0	1	0	53	41.5%	26.4%	5.7%	18.9%	1.9%	3.8%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - tourism	9	1	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	17	52.9%	5.9%	11.8%	11.8%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Housewife & Retiree	5	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	15	33.3%	13.3%	20.0%	20.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	100.0%
NGO & Conservation	14	25	0	6	1	0	2	5	0	53	26.4%	47.2%	0.0%	11.3%	1.9%	0.0%	3.8%	9.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	16	7	16	10	9	3	0	0	0	61	26.2%	11.5%	26.2%	16.4%	14.8%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	103	65	43	40	17	13	5	13	1	300	34.3%	21.7%	14.3%	13.3%	5.7%	4.3%	1.7%	4.3%	0.3%	100.0%

Chart 2.26.1: Opinion on who should be managing the resources in proposed TMP



2.27 Perception on impact of proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) gazettement on local communities – by location

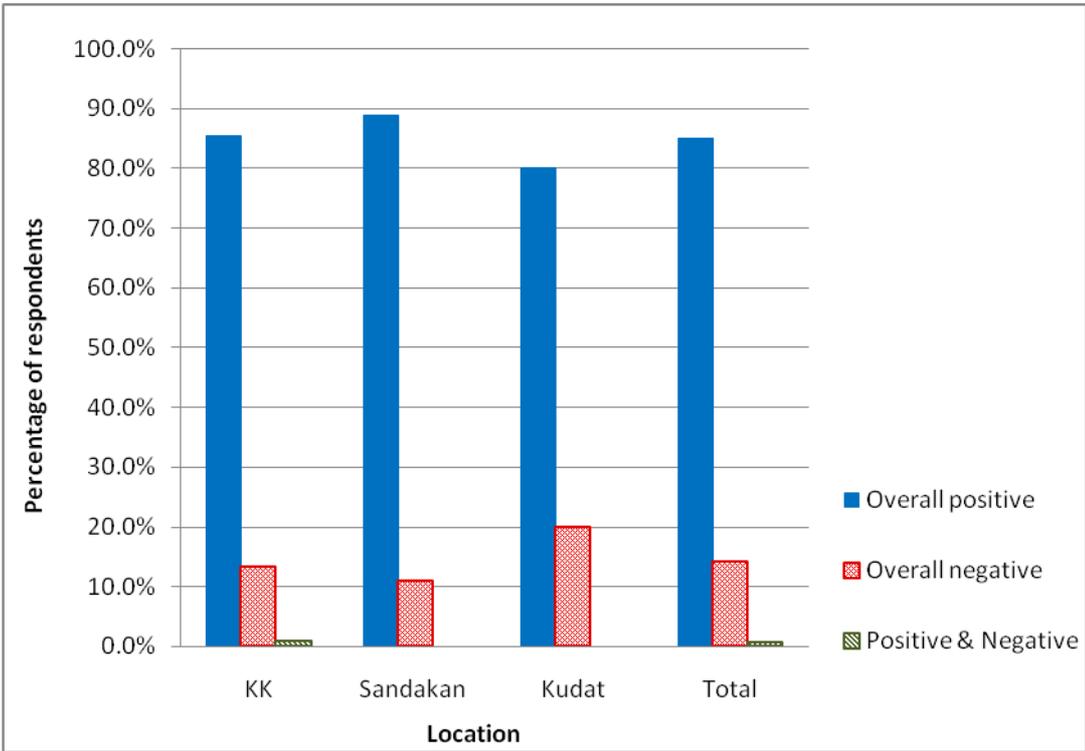
Question: How do you think the local communities will be impacted by the gazettement of the proposed TMP?

- i. 85% of the respondents indicated that the proposed gazettement of TMP will have an overall positive impact on the local communities therein and this opinion is quite consistent among respondents in all three study areas.

Table 2.27: Perception on impact of proposed TMP gazettement on local communities

Perception	No. respondents				Percentage			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Overall positive	171	40	44	255	85.5%	88.9%	80.0%	85.0%
Overall negative	27	5	11	43	13.5%	11.1%	20.0%	14.3%
Positive &	2	0	0	2	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
No answer	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.27: Perception on impact of proposed TMP gazettement on local communities



2.27.1 Perception on impact of proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) gazettement on local communities – amongst subgroups

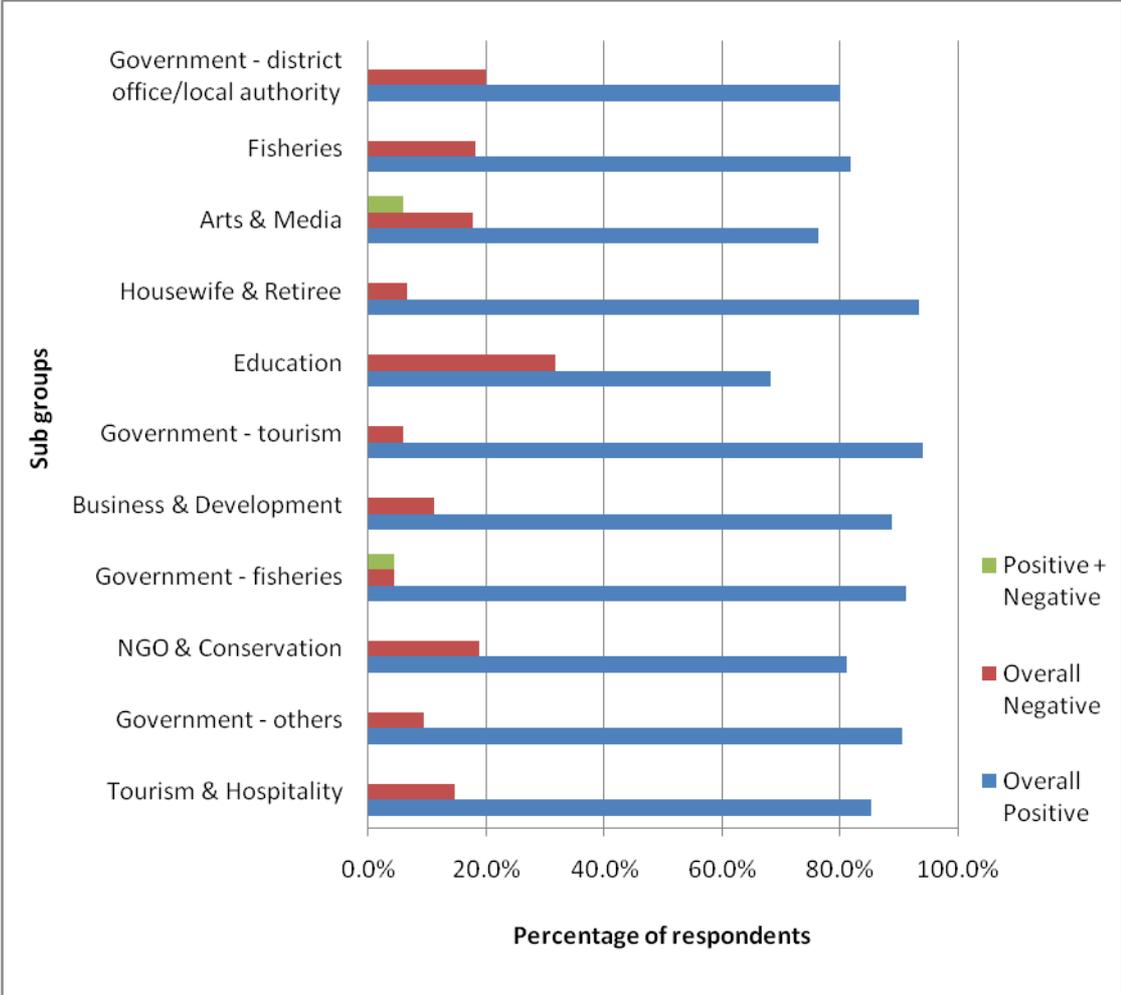
Question: How do you think the local communities will be impacted by the gazettement of the proposed TMP?

- i. All the subgroups are generally supportive that TMP will be beneficial to the local communities therein with the positive responses ranging from 68.2% to 94.1%.

Table 2.27.1: Perception on impact of proposed TMP gazettement on local communities

Subgroups	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	Overall Positive	Overall Negative	Positive + Negative	Total	Overall Positive	Overall Negative	Positive + Negative	Total
Government - tourism	16	1	0	17	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Housewife & Retiree	14	1	0	15	93.3%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - fisheries	21	1	1	23	91.3%	4.3%	4.3%	100.0%
Government - others	48	5	0	53	90.6%	9.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Business & Development	16	2	0	18	88.9%	11.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	52	9	0	61	85.2%	14.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Fisheries	9	2	0	11	81.8%	18.2%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO & Conservation	43	10	0	53	81.1%	18.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - district office/local authority	8	2	0	10	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Arts & Media	13	3	1	17	76.5%	17.6%	5.9%	100.0%
Education	15	7	0	22	68.2%	31.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	255	43	2	300	85.0%	14.3%	0.7%	100.0%

Chart 2.27.1: Perception on impact of proposed TMP gazettement on local communities



2.28a Perception on positive effects on local communities with gazettement of proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) – by location

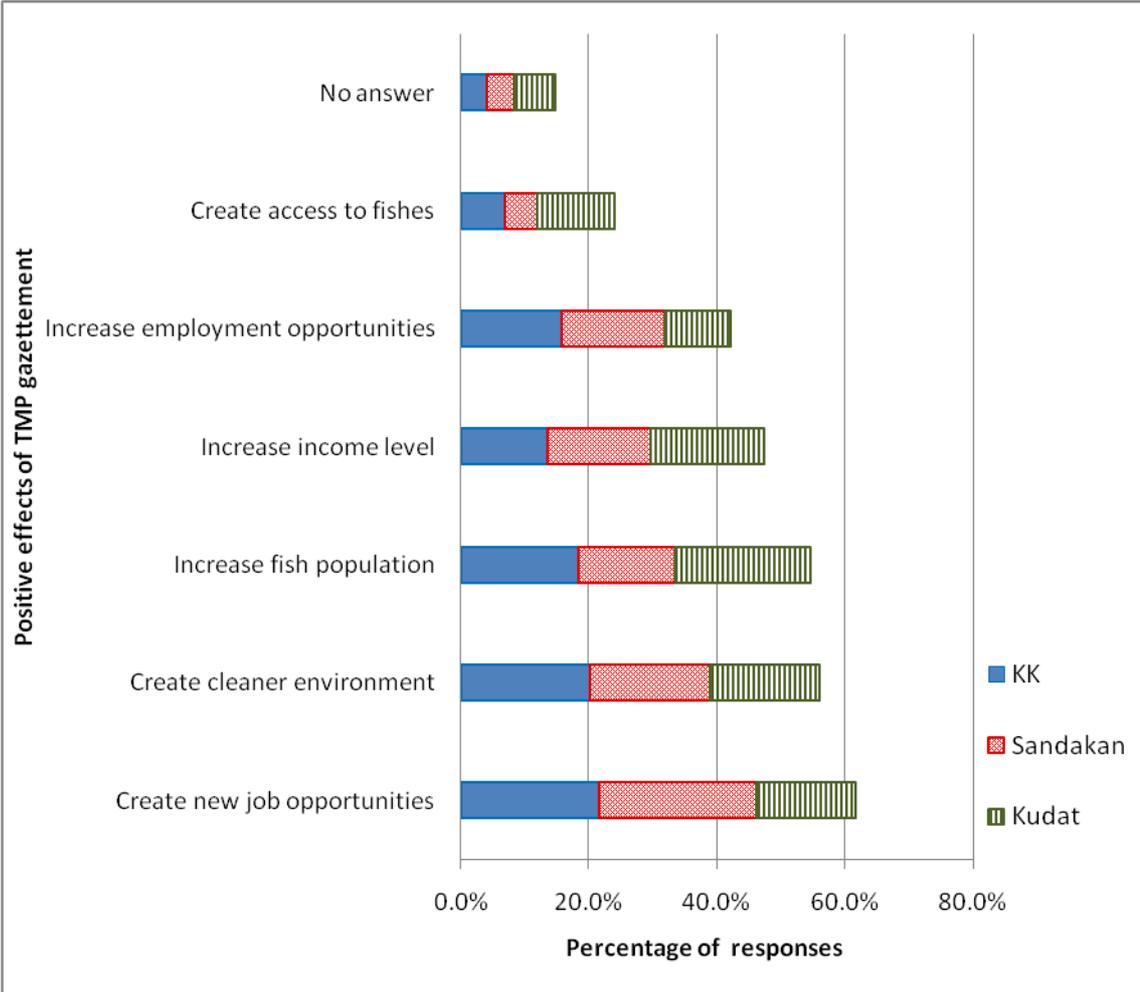
Question: (a) Overall positive because this will

- i. This question covers the 255 respondents who stated that the gazettement of TMP will have an overall positive effect on the local communities.
- ii. Generally, creation of new job opportunities, a cleaner environment and increase in fish population were selected as the top three positive impacts.
- iii. In terms of location, respondents in Kota Kinabalu and Sandakan mainly opined that positive effects will come from creation of new job opportunities whilst respondents in Kudat, the perceived impact is in terms of increase in income and cleaner environment.

Table 2.28a: Perception on positive effects on local communities with gazettement of proposed TMP

Positive effects	No. of respondents				Percentage of responses			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Create new job opportunities	111	29	27	167	21.6%	24.6%	15.4%	20.7%
Create cleaner environment	104	22	30	156	20.2%	18.6%	17.1%	19.3%
Increase fish population	94	18	37	149	18.3%	15.3%	21.1%	18.4%
Increase income level	69	19	31	119	13.4%	16.1%	17.7%	14.7%
Increase employment opportunities	81	19	18	118	15.7%	16.1%	10.3%	14.6%
Create access to fishes	35	6	21	62	6.8%	5.1%	12.0%	7.7%
No answer	21	5	11	37	4.1%	4.2%	6.3%	4.6%
Total responses	515	118	175	808	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total respondents	173	40	44	257				

Chart 2.28a: Perception on positive effects on local communities with gazettement of TMP



2.28a.(i) Perception on positive effects on local communities with gazettement of Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) – amongst subgroups

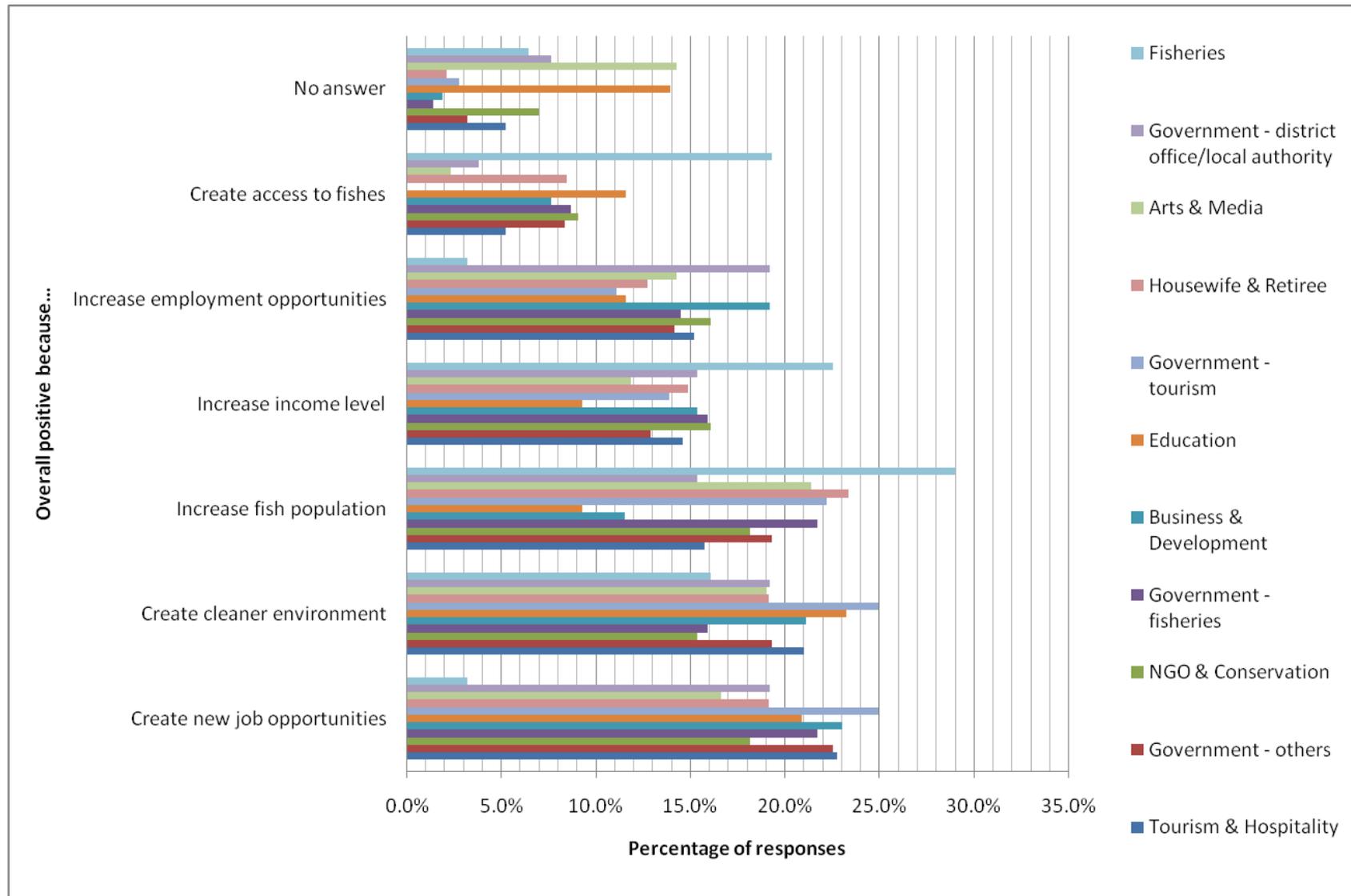
Question: (a) Overall positive because this will...

- i. The number and percentage of responses from each subgroup on the perceived positive effects of TMP gazettement are indicated as follows:

Table 2.28a.1: Perception on positive effects on local communities with gazettement of TMP

Subgroups	No. of responses								Percentage of responses							
	Create new job opportunities	Create cleaner environment	Increase fish population	Increase income level	Increase employment opportunities	Create access to fishes	No answer	Total	Create new job opportunities	Create cleaner environment	Increase fish population	Increase income level	Increase employment opportunities	Create access to fishes	No answer	Total
Tourism & Hospitality	39	36	27	25	26	9	8	171	22.8%	21.1%	15.8%	14.6%	15.2%	5.3%	5.3%	100.0%
Government - others	35	30	30	20	22	13	5	155	22.6%	19.4%	19.4%	12.9%	14.2%	8.4%	3.2%	100.0%
NGO & Conservation	26	22	26	23	23	13	7	143	18.2%	15.4%	18.2%	16.1%	16.1%	9.1%	7.0%	100.0%
Government - fisheries	15	11	15	11	10	6	1	69	21.7%	15.9%	21.7%	15.9%	14.5%	8.7%	1.4%	100.0%
Business & Development	12	11	6	8	10	4	1	52	23.1%	21.2%	11.5%	15.4%	19.2%	7.7%	1.9%	100.0%
Education	9	10	4	4	5	5	5	43	20.9%	23.3%	9.3%	9.3%	11.6%	11.6%	14.0%	100.0%
Government - tourism	9	9	8	5	4	0	1	36	25.0%	25.0%	22.2%	13.9%	11.1%	0.0%	2.8%	100.0%
Housewife & Retiree	9	9	11	7	6	4	1	47	19.1%	19.1%	23.4%	14.9%	12.8%	8.5%	2.1%	100.0%
Arts & Media	7	8	9	5	6	1	5	41	16.7%	19.0%	21.4%	11.9%	14.3%	2.4%	14.3%	100.0%
Government - district office / local authority	5	5	4	4	5	1	1	26	19.2%	19.2%	15.4%	15.4%	19.2%	3.8%	7.7%	100.0%
Fisheries	1	5	9	7	1	6	2	31	3.2%	16.1%	29.0%	22.6%	3.2%	19.4%	6.5%	100.0%
Total	167	156	149	119	118	62	37	808	20.5%	19.1%	18.3%	14.6%	14.5%	7.6%	5.4%	100.0%

Chart 2.28a (i) : Perception on positive effects on local communities with gazettement of TMP



2.28b Perception on negative effects on local communities with gazettement of Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) – by location

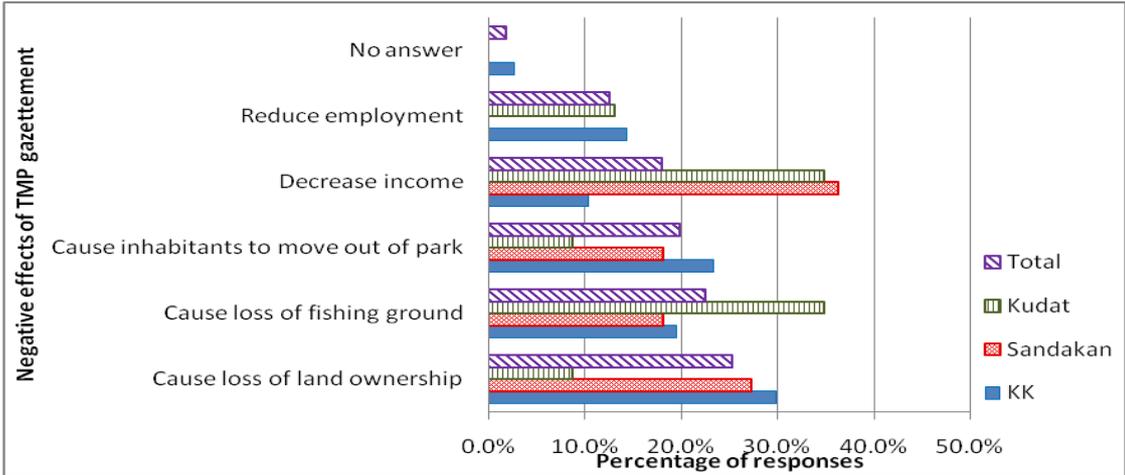
Question: (b) Overall negative because this will...

- i. For the 45 respondents who stated that impact of the gazettement is likely to be overall negative for the local communities therein, the main concerns are loss of land ownership (for Kota Kinabalu and Sandakan respondents) and loss of fishing ground and decrease income (Kudat).

Table 2.28b: Perception on negative effects on local communities with gazettement of TMP

Negative effects	Location				Percentage of responses			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Cause loss of land ownership	23	3	2	28	29.9%	27.3%	8.7%	25.2%
Cause loss of fishing ground	15	2	8	25	19.5%	18.2%	34.8%	22.5%
Cause inhabitants to move out of park	18	2	2	22	23.4%	18.2%	8.7%	19.8%
Decrease income	8	4	8	20	10.4%	36.4%	34.8%	18.0%
Reduce employment	11	0	3	14	14.3%	0.0%	13.0%	12.6%
No answer	2	0	0	2	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Total responses	77	11	23	111	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	29	5	11	45				

Chart 2.28b: Perception on negative effects on local communities with gazettement of TMP



2.28b.(i) Perception on negative effects on local communities with gazettement of Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) – amongst subgroups

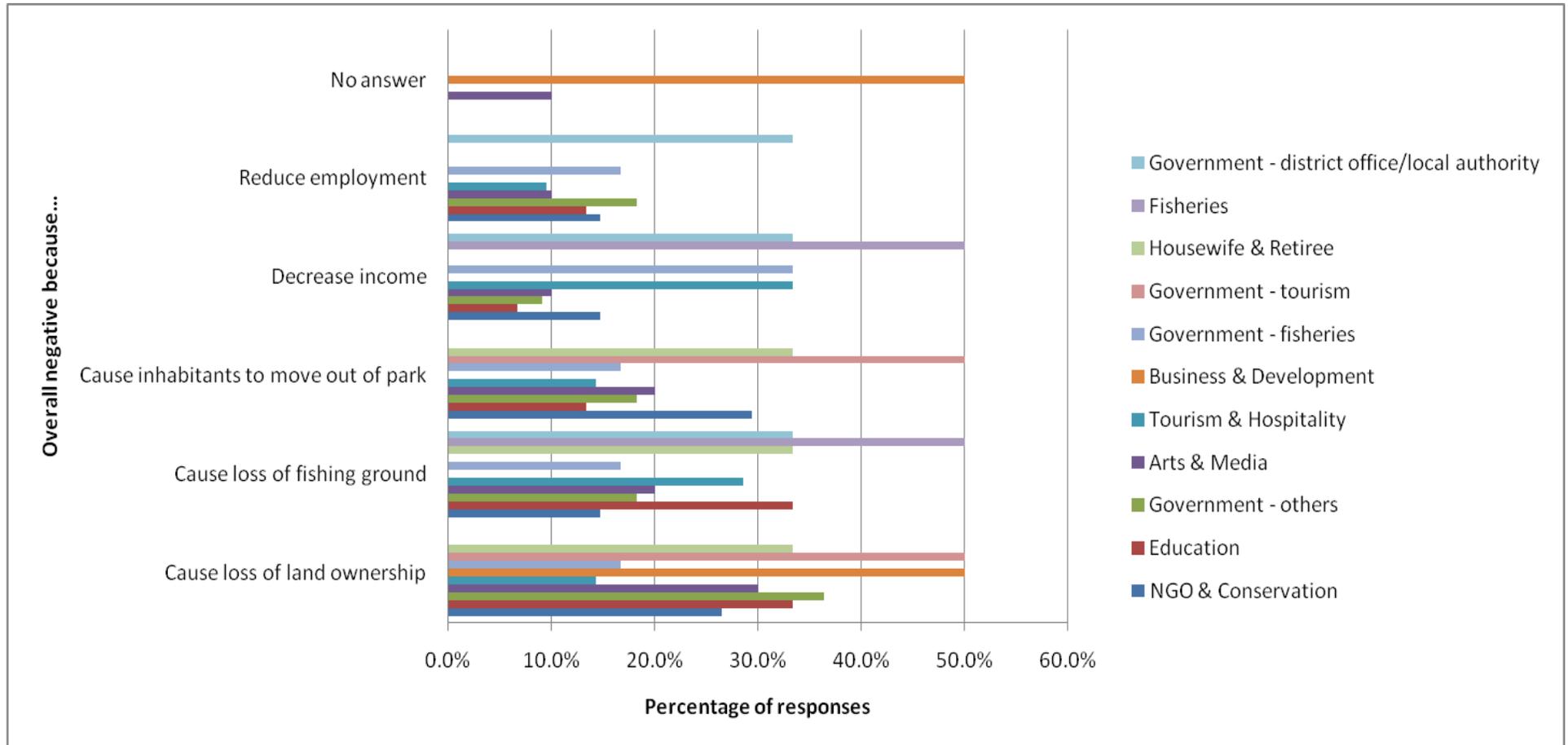
Question: (b) Overall negative because this will...

- i. The number and percentage of responses from each subgroup on the perceived negative impacts of TMP gazettement are as follows:

Table 2.28b.1: Perception on negative effects on local communities with gazettement of TMP

Subgroups	No. of responses							Percentage of responses						
	Cause loss of land ownership	Cause loss of fishing ground	Cause inhabitants to move out of park	Decrease income	Reduce employment	No answer	Total	Cause loss of land ownership	Cause loss of fishing ground	Cause inhabitants to move out of park	Decrease income	Reduce employment	No answer	Total
NGO & Conservation	9	5	10	5	5	0	34	26.5%	14.7%	29.4%	14.7%	14.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Education	5	5	2	1	2	0	15	33.3%	33.3%	13.3%	6.7%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - others	4	2	2	1	2	0	11	36.4%	18.2%	18.2%	9.1%	18.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Arts & Media	3	2	2	1	1	1	10	30.0%	20.0%	20.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	3	6	3	7	2	0	21	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%	33.3%	9.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Business & Development	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Government - fisheries	1	1	1	2	1	0	6	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - tourism	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Housewife & Retiree	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Fisheries	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - district office/local authority	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	28	25	22	20	14	2	111	25.2%	22.5%	19.8%	18.0%	12.6%	1.8%	100.0%

Chart 2.28b.I: Perception on negative effects on local communities with gazettement of TMP



2.29 Sectors likely to gain economic benefits from gazettement of TMP – by location

Question: Which of the following sectors do you think will gain economic benefits from the gazettement of TMP?

- i. Tourism and fisheries were regarded as sectors most likely to gain from the gazettement of TMP, garnering 32.4% and 26.8%, respectively, from a total of 729 responses.
- ii. Cottage industry, agriculture and seaweed farming obtained between 9.9% and 15.1% of responses.

Table 2.29a : Sectors likely to gain economic benefits from gazettement of TMP

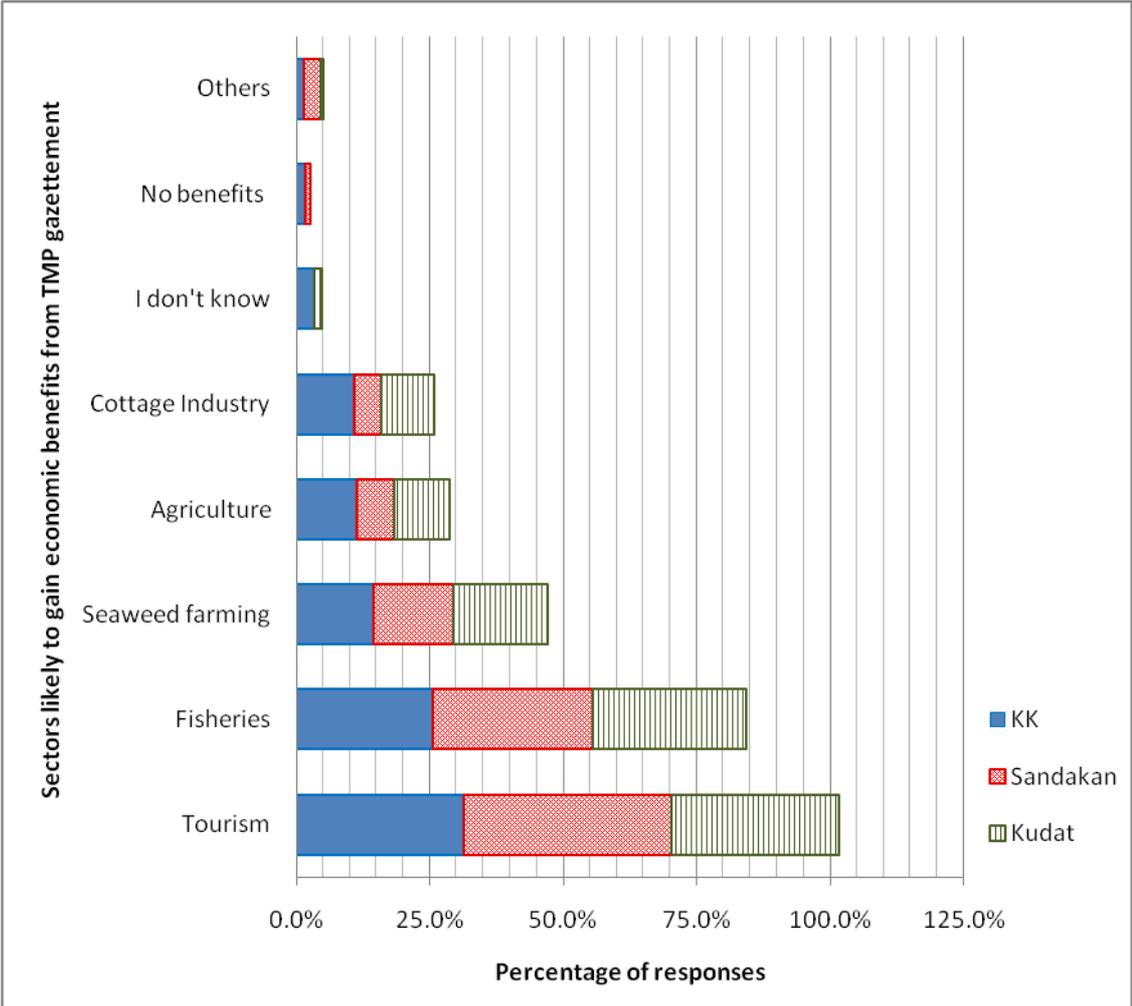
	No. of responses				Percentage of responses			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Tourism	146	48	48	242	31.3%	39.0%	31.4%	32.4%
Fisheries	119	30	44	193	25.5%	30.0%	28.8%	26.8%
Seaweed farming	67	15	27	109	14.3%	15.0%	17.6%	15.1%
Agriculture	53	7	16	76	11.3%	7.0%	10.5%	10.6%
Cottage Industry	51	5	15	71	10.9%	5.0%	9.8%	9.9%
I don't know	16	0	2	18	3.4%	0.0%	1.3%	2.5%
No benefits	8	1	0	9	1.7%	1.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Others*	7	3	1	11	1.5%	3.0%	0.7%	1.5%
Total	467	109	153	729	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total respondents	200	45	55	300				

Other responses given in addition to the above, are:

Table 2.29b: Sectors likely to gain economic benefits from gazettement of TMP – others*

Others*	No. of responses
'Government'	3
Homestay	1
Turtle conservation	1
Villagers	1
Transport	1
Restaurants	1
Small businesses	1
Fish farming	1
'WWF'	1
Total	11

Chart 2.29a: Sectors likely to gain economic benefits from gazettement of TMP



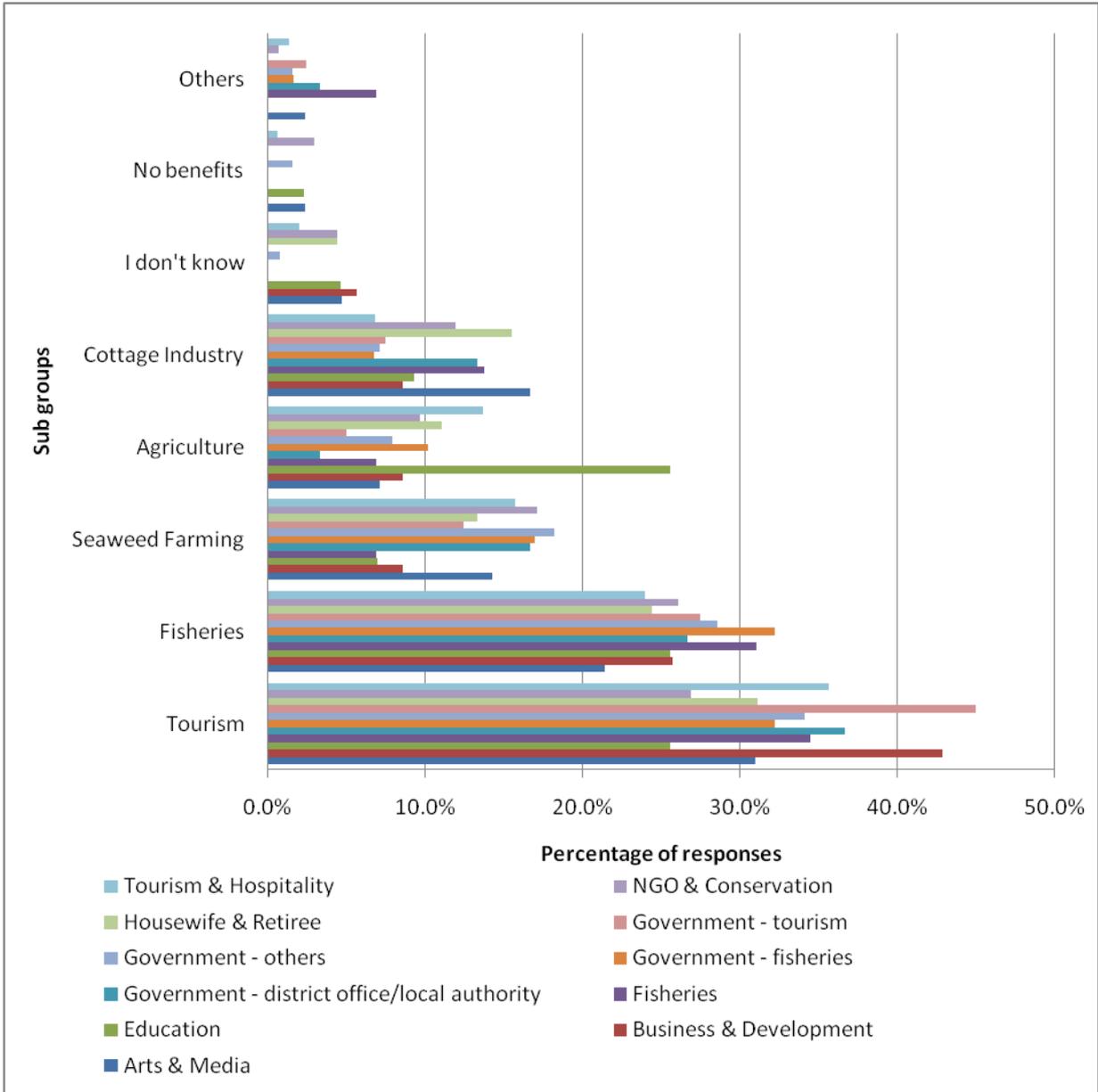
2.29.(i) Sectors likely to gain economic benefits from gazettement of TMP – amongst subgroups

Question: Which of the following sectors do you think will gain economic benefits from the gazettement of TMP?

Table 2.29.1: Sectors likely to gain economic benefits from gazettement of TMP

Subgroups	No. of responses									Percentage of responses								
	Tourism	Fisheries	Seaweed Farming	Agriculture	Cottage Industry	I don't know	No benefits	Others	Total	Tourism	Fisheries	Seaweed Farming	Agriculture	Cottage Industry	I don't know	No benefits	Others	Total
Arts & Media	13	9	6	3	7	2	1	1	42	31.0%	21.4%	14.3%	7.1%	16.7%	4.8%	2.4%	2.4%	100.0%
Business & Development	15	9	3	3	3	2	0	0	35	42.9%	25.7%	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Education	11	11	3	11	4	2	1	0	43	25.6%	25.6%	7.0%	25.6%	9.3%	4.7%	2.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Fisheries	10	9	2	2	4	0	0	2	29	34.5%	31.0%	6.9%	6.9%	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	100.0%
Government - district office/local authority	11	8	5	1	4	0	0	1	30	36.7%	26.7%	16.7%	3.3%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	100.0%
Government - fisheries	19	19	10	6	4	0	0	1	59	32.2%	32.2%	16.9%	10.2%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	100.0%
Government - others	43	36	23	10	9	1	2	2	126	34.1%	28.6%	18.3%	7.9%	7.1%	0.8%	1.6%	1.6%	100.0%
Government - tourism	18	11	5	2	3	0	0	1	40	45.0%	27.5%	12.5%	5.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	100.0%
Housewife & Retiree	14	11	6	5	7	2	0	0	45	31.1%	24.4%	13.3%	11.1%	15.6%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO & Conservation	36	35	23	13	16	6	4	1	134	26.9%	26.1%	17.2%	9.7%	11.9%	4.5%	3.0%	0.7%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	52	35	23	20	10	3	1	2	146	35.6%	24.0%	15.8%	13.7%	6.8%	2.1%	0.7%	1.4%	100.0%
Total	242	193	109	76	71	18	9	11	729	33.2%	26.5%	15.0%	10.4%	9.7%	2.5%	1.2%	1.5%	100.0%

Chart 2.29.I: Sectors likely to gain economic benefits from gazettement of TMP



2.30 Have attended discussions on ways to manage the sea, environment or fisheries resources – by location

Question: Have you attended any discussions (talks / conference / dialogue, etc) on ways to manage the sea, environment or fisheries resources?

- i. Only 18.0% of respondents (Kudat 27.5%, Kota Kinabalu 17.5% and Sandakan 8.9%) have attended discussions / talks on ways to manage the sea, environment or fisheries resources with 82.0% stating otherwise.
- ii. Based on responses from the 54 respondents who have attended such discussions, about 40% indicated that these discussions were with a government sector and NGO. The other 60% did not elaborate further on who they had discussions with.

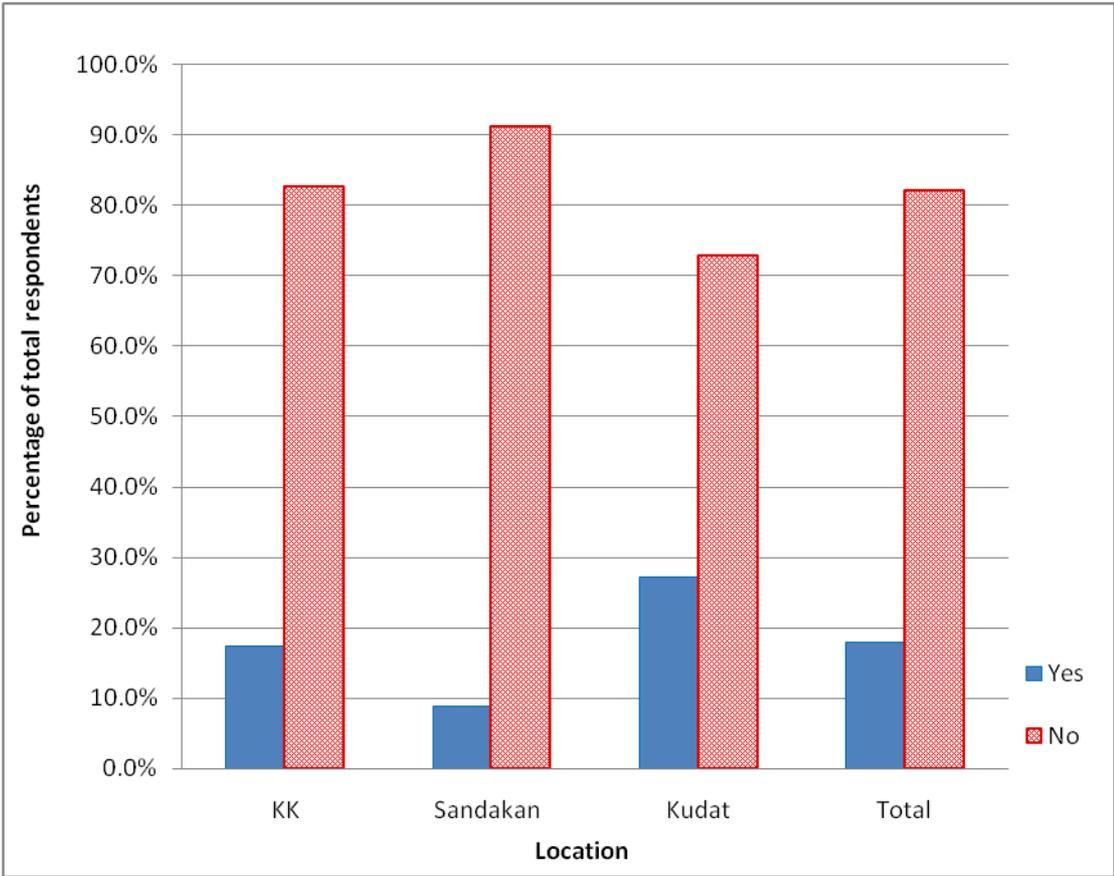
Table 2.30a: Have attended discussions on ways to manage the sea, environment or fisheries resources

	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Yes	35	4	15	54	17.5%	8.9%	27.3%	18.0%
No	165	41	40	246	82.5%	91.1%	72.7%	82.0%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2.30b: Discussions / talks attended

Description	No. of respondents
Government	13
Educational Institution	6
Government & NGO	4
NGO	4
Conference	2
Individual	1
Private	1
Symposium	1
Numerous	3
Others	6
No answer	13
Total	54

Chart 2.30a: Have attended discussions on ways to manage the sea, environment or fisheries resources



2.30.1 Have attended discussions on ways to manage the sea, environment or fisheries resources - amongst subgroups

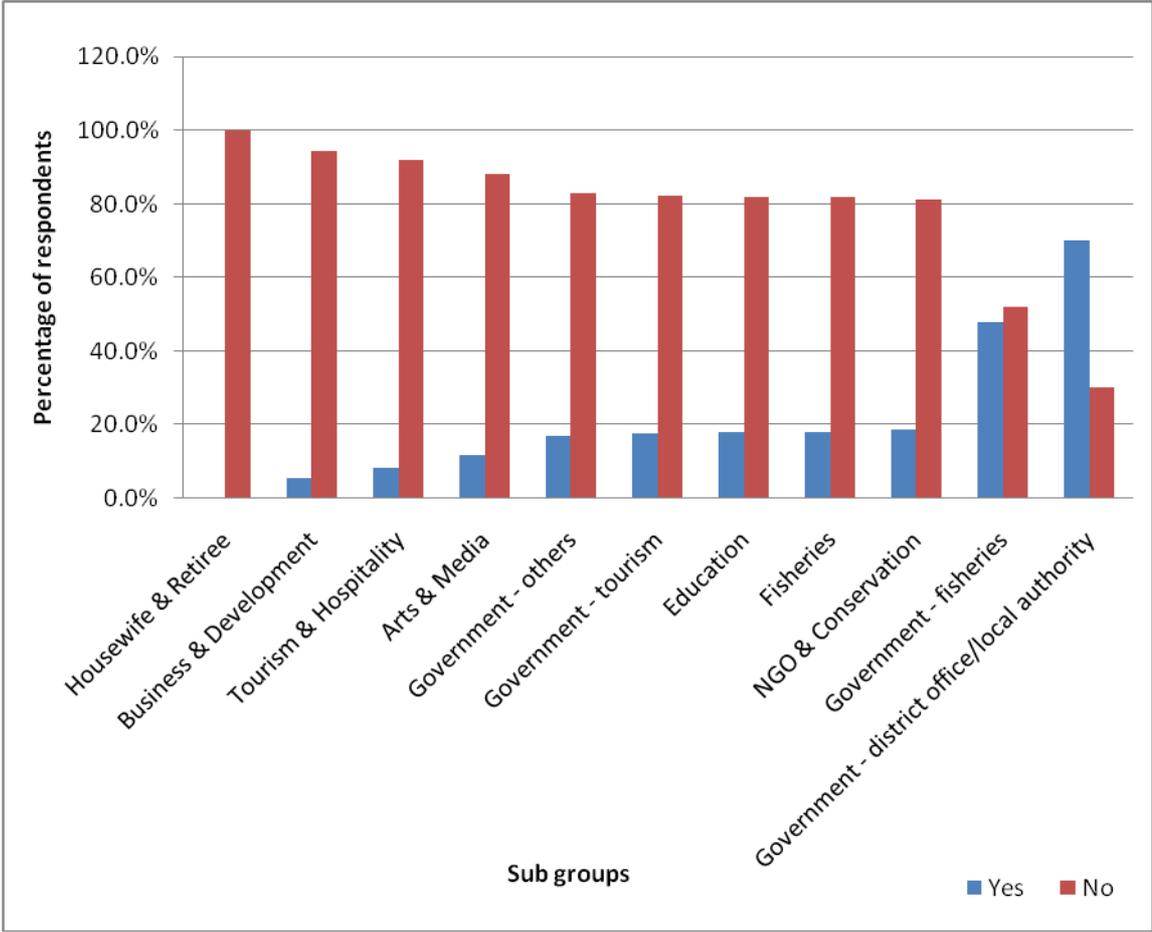
Question: Have you attended any discussions (talks / conference / dialogue etc) on ways to manage the sea, environment or fisheries resources?

- i. In terms of subgroups, only majority of respondents from the district office / local authority (70%) have attended discussions on ways to manage the sea, environment or fisheries resources, followed by respondents in the government fisheries sector (47.8%).
- ii. A large majority of respondents in the other subgroups (81.1%-100.0%) have not attended such discussions.

Table 2.30.1: Have attended discussions on ways to manage the sea, environment or fisheries resources

Subgroups	No. of respondents			Percentage of respondents		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Housewife & Retiree	0	15	15	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Business & Development	1	17	18	5.6%	94.4%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	5	56	61	8.2%	91.8%	100.0%
Arts & Media	2	15	17	11.8%	88.2%	100.0%
Government – others	9	44	53	17.0%	83.0%	100.0%
Government – tourism	3	14	17	17.6%	82.4%	100.0%
Education	4	18	22	18.2%	81.8%	100.0%
Fisheries	2	9	11	18.2%	81.8%	100.0%
NGO & Conservation	10	43	53	18.9%	81.1%	100.0%
Government – fisheries	11	12	23	47.8%	52.2%	100.0%
Government - district office/local authority	7	3	10	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
Total	54	246	300	18.0%	82.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.30.I: Have attended discussions on ways to manage the sea, environment or fisheries resources



2.3I Interest to attend discussions on proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) – by location

Question: Would you be interested to attend such discussions on the proposed TMP?

- i. 73.0% of respondents indicated an interest to attend discussions on TMP (percentage of responses in all three study areas are quite similar) with the remaining stating the opposite, for various reasons as shown in Table 2.3Ib below.

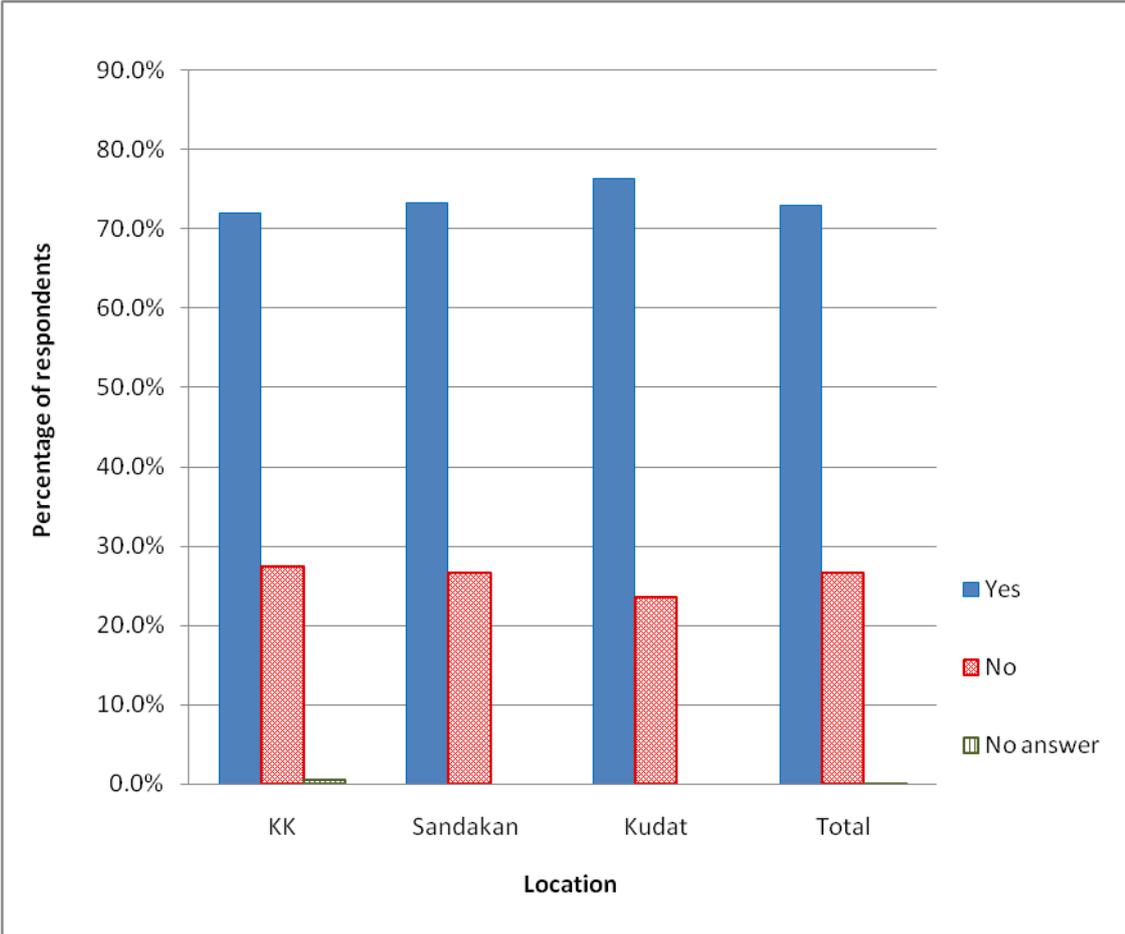
Table 2.3Ia: Interest to attend discussions on proposed TMP

Interest	No. respondents				Percentage			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Yes	144	33	42	219	72.0%	73.3%	76.4%	73.0%
No	55	12	13	80	27.5%	26.7%	23.6%	26.7%
No	1	0	0	1	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2.3Ib: Reasons for not being interested to attend discussions on proposed TMP

Reasons	No. of
No time	11
Busy with work	10
Not relevant / not interested / not familiar with topic	8
Leave to experts / authorities concerned	3
Not around / based abroad	2
Depends	2
No professional group from overseas are invited	1
No suggestions to offer	1
Old age	1
No progress of TMP-related meetings that I've attended	1
Don't think they know how to manage the existing parks	1
Have contacts on such subject	1
No answer	38
Total	80

Chart 2.31a: Interest to attend discussions on TMP



2.31.1 Interest to attend discussions on proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) – amongst subgroups

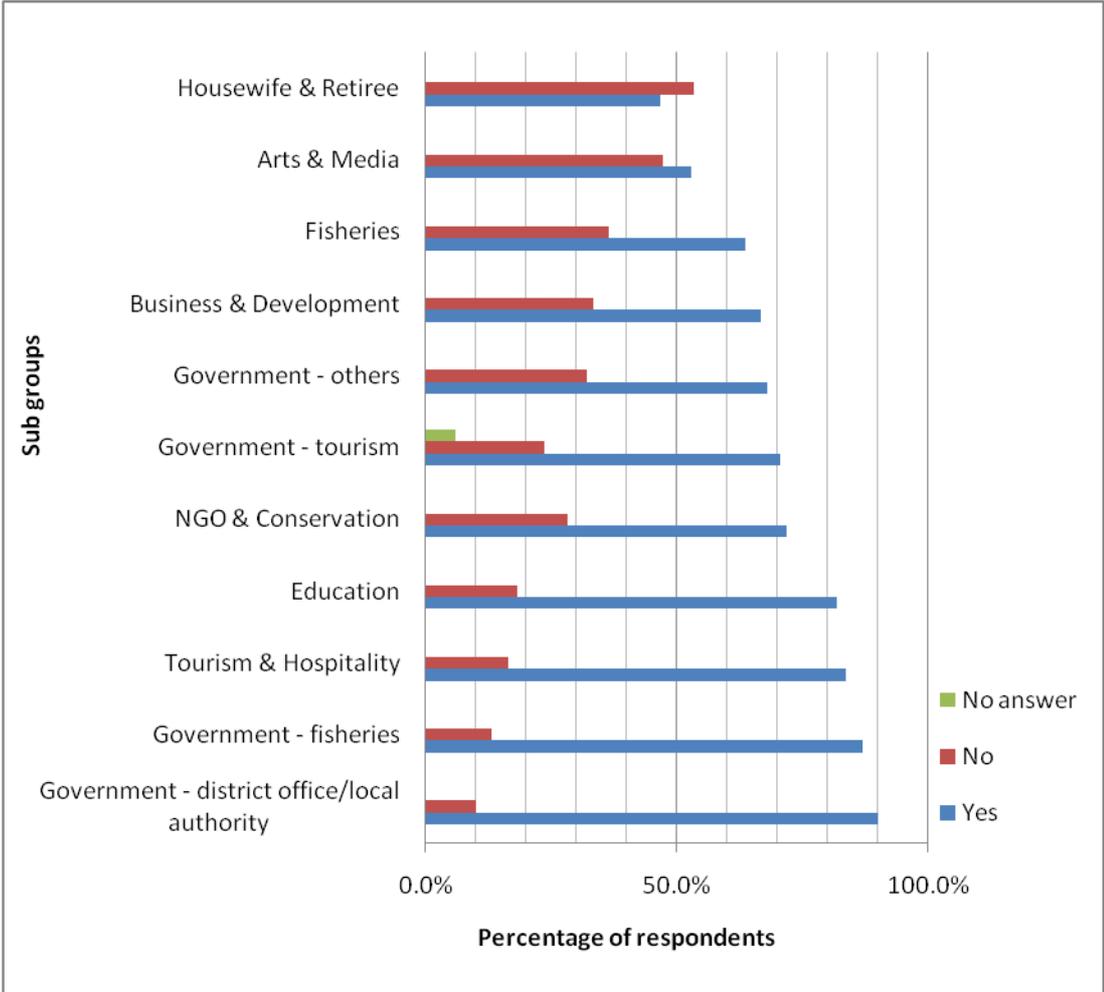
Question: Would you be interested to attend such discussions on the proposed TMP?

- i. Generally, except for the segment of respondents consisting of housewives and retirees, over 50%-90% of respondents from all subgroups are interested to attend discussions on the proposed TMP.
- ii. Respondents from local authorities / district offices from the study areas, followed by those in the government – fisheries sector, tourism & hospitality and educational segments indicated highest interest to attend discussions on TMP.

Table 2.31.1: Interest to attend discussions on proposed TMP

Subgroups	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	Yes	No	No answer	Total	Yes	No	No answer	Total
Government - district office/local authority	9	1	0	10	90.0%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Government – fisheries	20	3	0	23	87.0%	13.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	51	10	0	61	83.6%	16.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Education	18	4	0	22	81.8%	18.2%	0.0%	100.0%
NGO & Conservation	38	15	0	53	71.7%	28.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Government – tourism	12	4	1	17	70.6%	23.5%	5.9%	100.0%
Government - others	36	17	0	53	67.9%	32.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Business & Development	12	6	0	18	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Fisheries	7	4	0	11	63.6%	36.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Arts & Media	9	8	0	17	52.9%	47.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Housewife & Retiree	7	8	0	15	46.7%	53.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	219	80	1	300	73.0%	26.7%	0.3%	100.0%

Chart 2.31.1: Interest to attend discussions on proposed TMP



2.32 Interest to have more active role in giving ideas to the conservation of proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) – by location

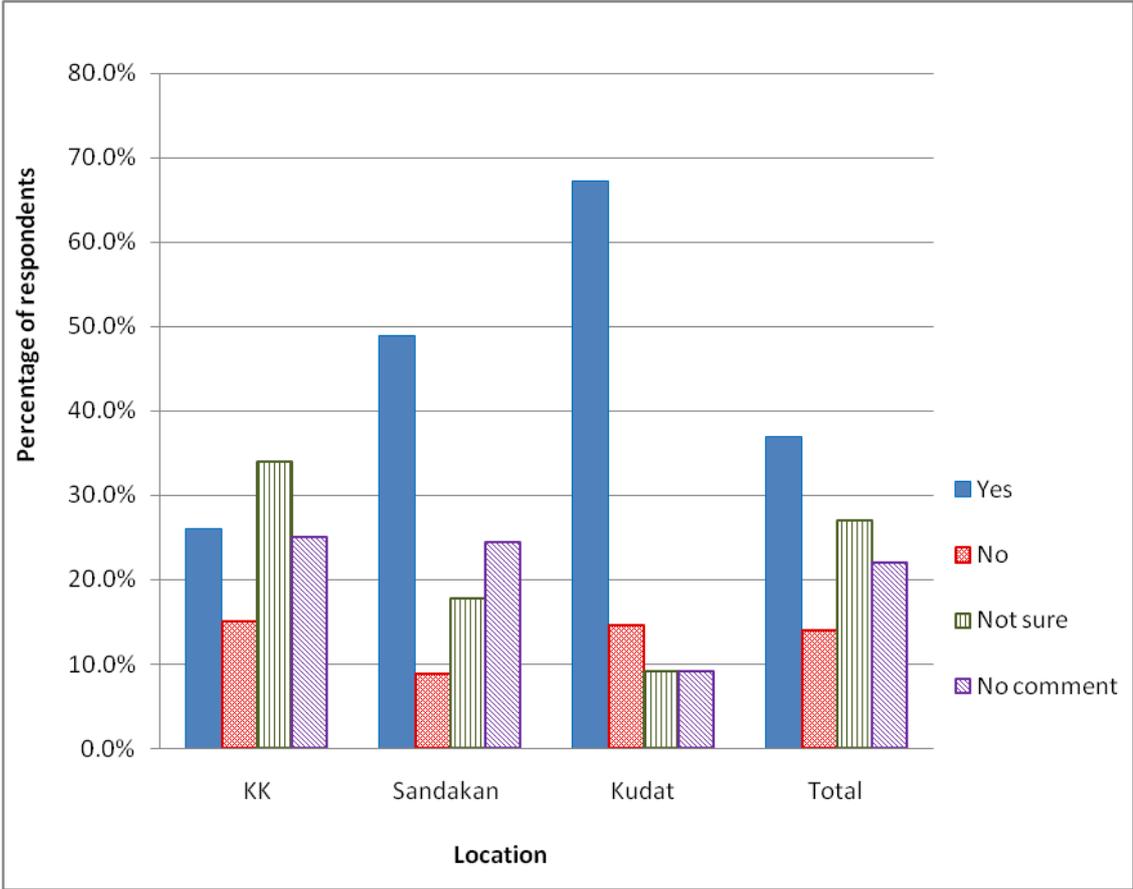
Question: Would you be interested to have a more active role in giving ideas to the conservation of proposed TMP?

- i. Overall, 37.0% of respondents indicated an interest to play a more active role in the conservation of TMP compared to 14.0% who do not.
- ii. Respondents who were not sure or declined to comment comprise 49.0% combined.
- iii. In terms of location, respondents from Kudat were more inclined to play a more active role in TMP with 67.3% stating so compared to only 26.0% in Kota Kinabalu and 48.9% in Sandakan.

Table 2.32: Interest to have more active role in giving ideas to the conservation of proposed TMP

Interest	No. respondents				Percentage			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Yes	52	22	37	111	26.0%	48.9%	67.3%	37.0%
No	30	4	8	42	15.0%	8.9%	14.5%	14.0%
Not sure	68	8	5	81	34.0%	17.8%	9.1%	27.0%
No	50	11	5	66	25.0%	24.4%	9.1%	22.0%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.32: Interest to have more active role in giving ideas to the conservation of the proposed TMP



2.32.1 Interest to have more active role in giving ideas to the conservation of proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) - amongst subgroups

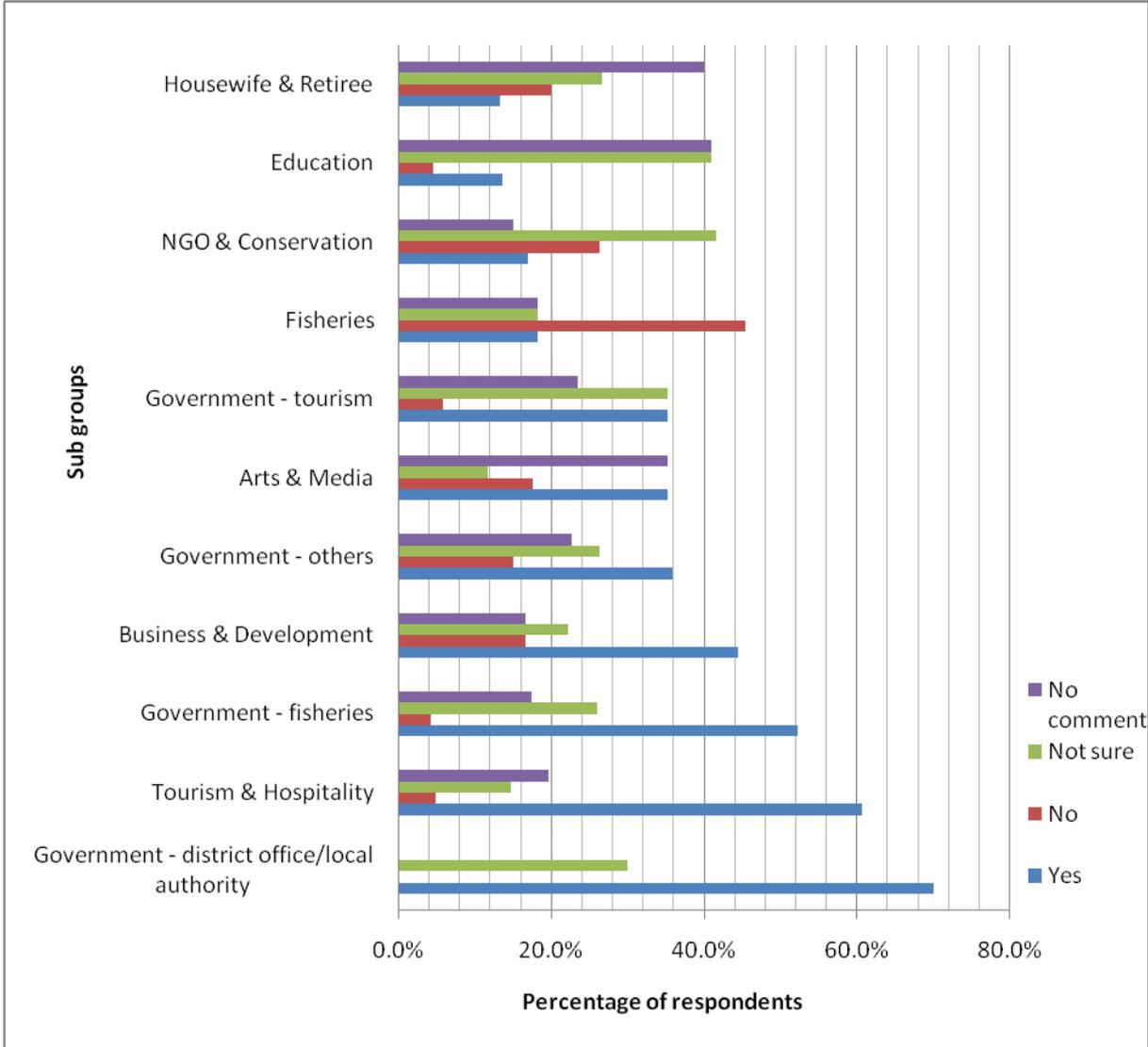
Question: Would you be interested to have a more active role in giving ideas to the conservation of proposed TMP?

- i. Generally, the trend of responses to this question (interest to have a more active role in giving ideas to conservation of TMP) is similar to that in 2.31.1 with highest interest coming from respondents in local authorities / district offices (70%), tourism & hospitality (60.7%) and government – fisheries sector (52.2%).

Table 2.32.1: Interest to have more active role in giving ideas to the conservation of proposed TMP

Subgroups	No. of respondents					Percentage of respondents				
	Yes	No	Not sure	No	Total	Yes	No	Not sure	No	Total
Government - district office/local authority	7	0	3	0	10	70.0%	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	37	3	9	12	61	60.7%	4.9%	14.8%	19.7%	100.0%
Government – fisheries	12	1	6	4	23	52.2%	4.3%	26.1%	17.4%	100.0%
Business & Development	8	3	4	3	18	44.4%	16.7%	22.2%	16.7%	100.0%
Government – others	19	8	14	12	53	35.8%	15.1%	26.4%	22.6%	100.0%
Arts & Media	6	3	2	6	17	35.3%	17.6%	11.8%	35.3%	100.0%
Government – tourism	6	1	6	4	17	35.3%	5.9%	35.3%	23.5%	100.0%
Fisheries	2	5	2	2	11	18.2%	45.5%	18.2%	18.2%	100.0%
NGO & Conservation	9	14	22	8	53	17.0%	26.4%	41.5%	15.1%	100.0%
Education	3	1	9	9	22	13.6%	4.5%	40.9%	40.9%	100.0%
Housewife & Retiree	2	3	4	6	15	13.3%	20.0%	26.7%	40.0%	100.0%
Total	111	42	81	66	300	37.0%	14.0%	27.0%	22.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.32.1: Interest to have more active role in giving ideas to the conservation of proposed TMP



2.33 Practice of conservation activities – by location

Question: Do you practise any conservation activities?

- i. Of the 416 responses garnered, 41.3% and 31.7% of the responses showed that respondents practiced conservation activities (such as recycling and reusing paper, plastic and others) at home and in the work place, respectively.
- ii. About 11.5% practice conservation activities with NGOs whilst 14.7% do not practice any form of conservation activities.
- iii. In terms of location, most respondents in Kota Kinabalu (39.6%) and Kudat (48.6%) mostly practice conservation activities at home whilst an equal number and percentage of respondents in Sandakan practice conservation at home and at work.
- iv. Except for respondents in Kota Kinabalu, a very low percentage of respondents practice conservation activities with NGOs. This could be due to the fewer number of NGOs in Sandakan and Kudat as compared to Kota Kinabalu.

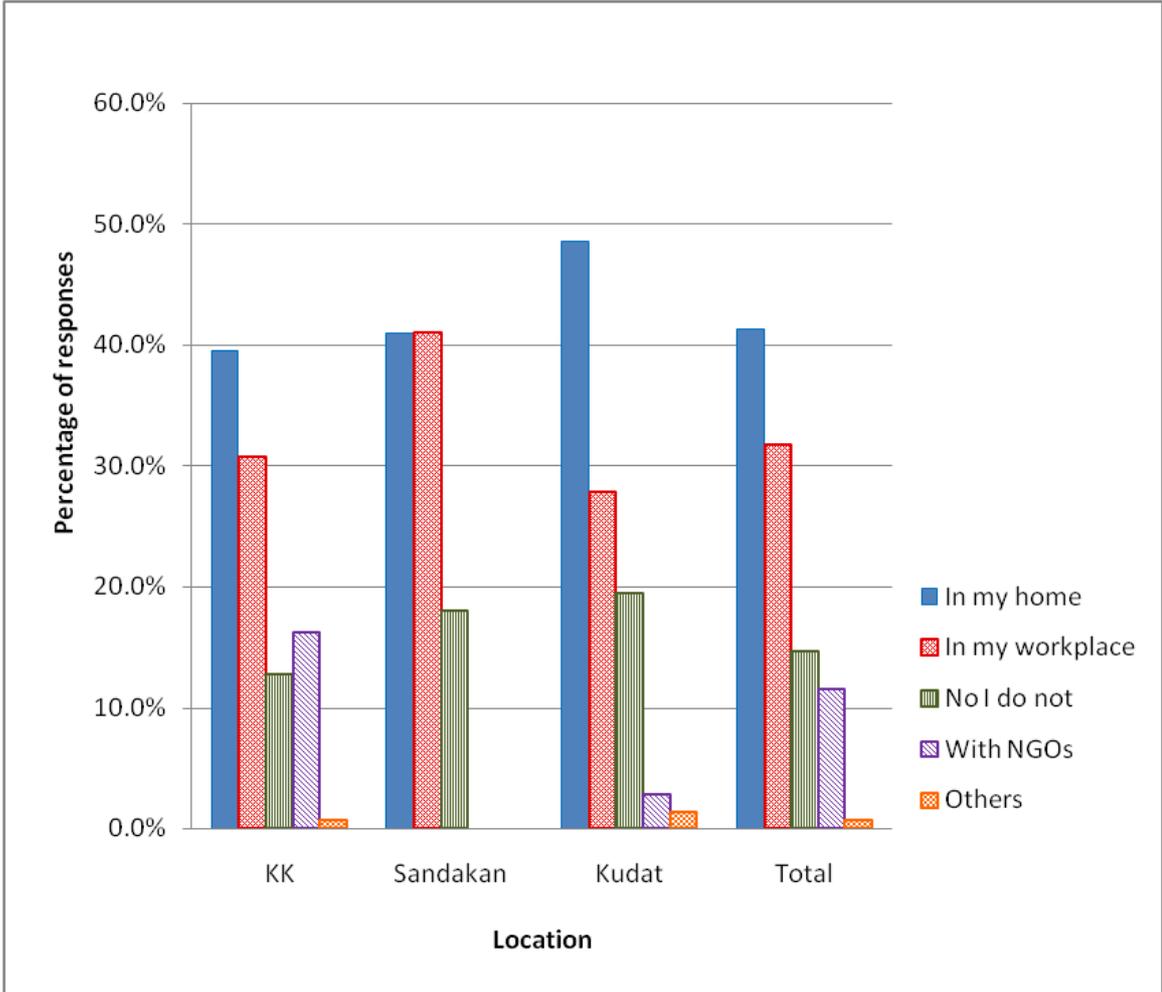
Table 2.33a: Practice of conservation activities – by location

Practice conservation	No. of responses				Percentage of responses			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
In my home	112	25	35	172	39.6%	41.0%	48.6%	41.3%
In my workplace	87	25	20	132	30.7%	41.0%	27.8%	31.7%
With NGOs	46	0	2	48	16.3%	0.0%	2.8%	11.5%
No I do not	36	11	14	61	12.7%	18.0%	19.4%	14.7%
Others*	2	0	1	3	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	0.7%
Total	283	61	72	416	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total respondents	200	45	55	300				

Table 2.33b: Practice of conservation activities – others*

Others*	No. of responses
With government & private sector	1
School	1
No answer	1
Total	3

Chart 2.33a: Practice of conservation activities



2.34 Ways to inform on progress of Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) – by location

Question: How would you like to be informed of the progress and activities related to the proposed TMP?

- i. Newspaper was selected by most respondents in all study areas as the most popular means to inform respondents of the progress of TMP, followed by website and personal email.

Table 2.34a: Ways to inform on progress of TMP

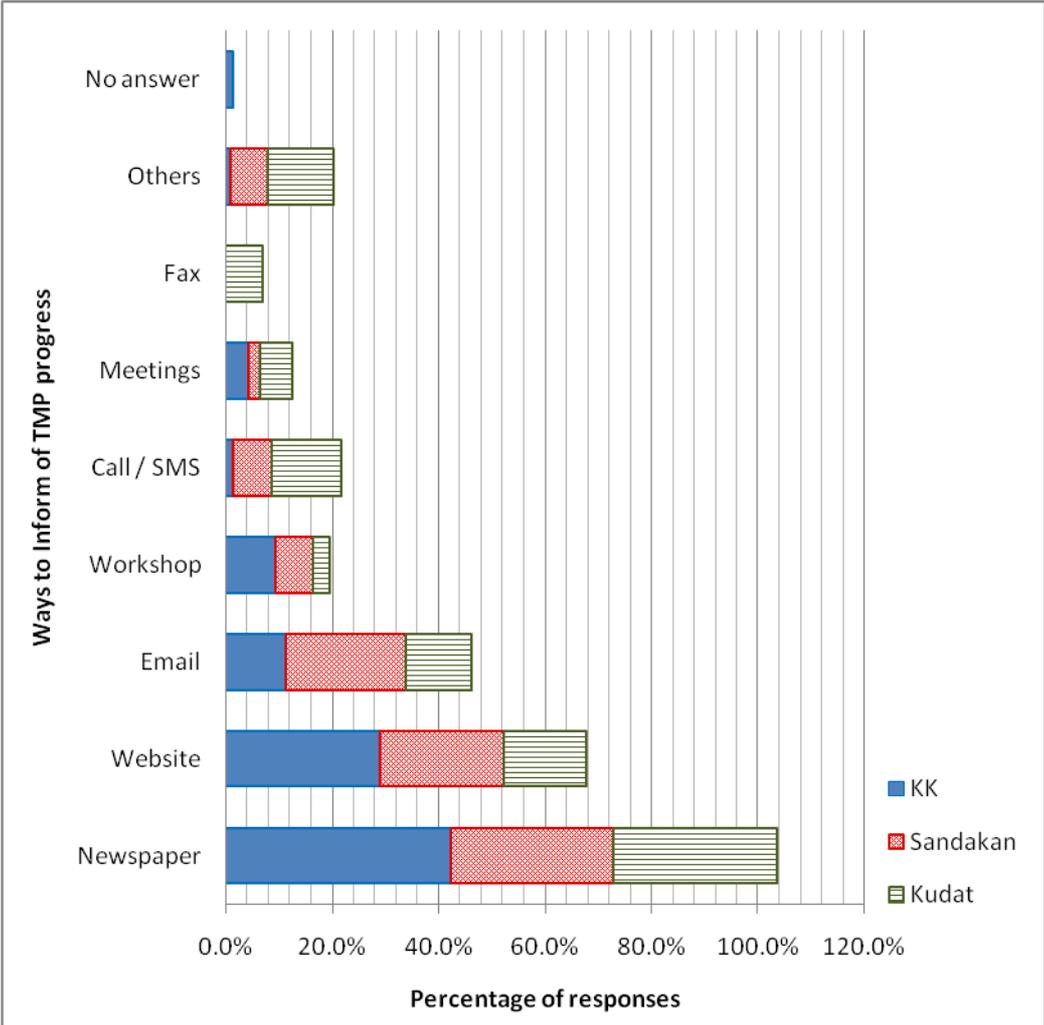
Ways	No. of responses				Percentage of responses			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Newspaper	145	30	40	215	42.3%	30.6%	30.8%	37.7%
Website	99	23	20	142	28.9%	23.5%	15.4%	24.9%
Email	39	22	16	77	11.4%	22.4%	12.3%	13.5%
Workshop	32	7	4	43	9.3%	7.1%	3.1%	7.5%
Call / SMS	5	7	17	29	1.5%	7.1%	13.1%	5.1%
Meetings	15	2	8	25	4.4%	2.0%	6.2%	4.4%
Fax	0	0	9	9	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	1.6%
Others	3	7	16	26	0.9%	7.1%	12.3%	4.6%
No answer	5	0	0	5	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Total	343	98	130	571	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	200	45	55	300				

Other suggested methods for informing and updating matters related to TMP are:

Table 2.34b: Ways to inform on progress of TMP – others*

Others*	No. of responses
Social Media (Facebook)	15
Radio	3
Television/Advertisement	4
Seminar	1
Campaigns	1
Letter	1
Sabah Tourism Magazine	1
Total	26

Chart 2.34a: Ways to inform on progress of TMP



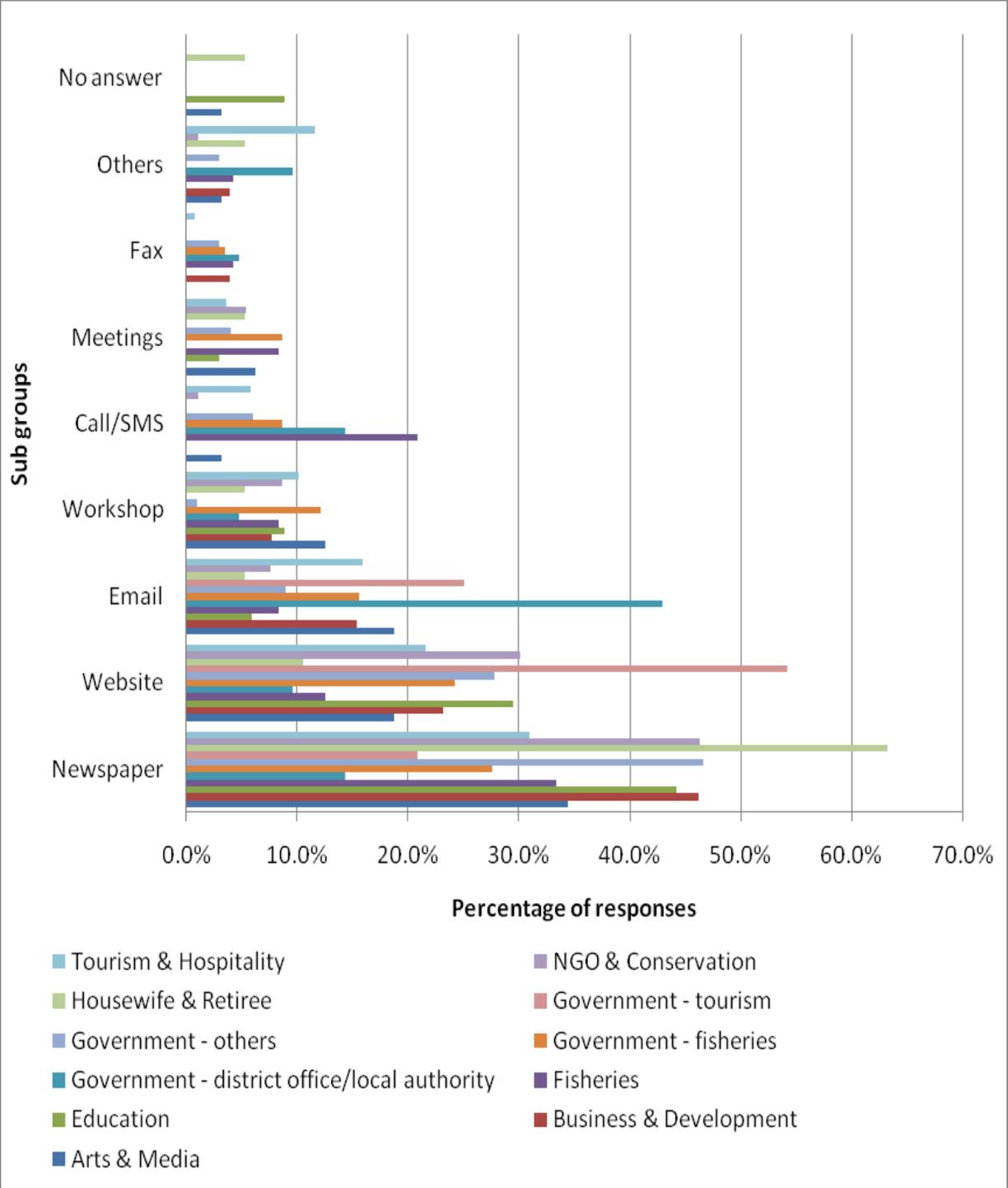
2.34.1 Ways to inform on progress of Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) - amongst subgroups

Question: How would you like to be informed of the progress and activities related to the proposed TMP?

Table 2.34.1: Ways to inform on progress of TMP

Subgroups	No. of responses										Percentage of responses									
	Newspaper	Website	Email	Workshop	Call/SMS	Meetings	Fax	Others	No answer	Total	Newspaper	Website	Email	Workshop	Call/SMS	Meetings	Fax	Others	No answer	Total
Arts & Media	11	6	6	4	1	2	0	1	1	32	34.4%	18.8%	18.8%	12.5%	3.1%	6.3%	0.0%	3.1%	3.1%	100.0%
Business & Development	12	6	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	26	46.2%	23.1%	15.4%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	3.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Education	15	10	2	3	0	1	0	0	3	34	44.1%	29.4%	5.9%	8.8%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	100.0%
Fisheries	8	3	2	2	5	2	1	1	0	24	33.3%	12.5%	8.3%	8.3%	20.8%	8.3%	4.2%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - district office/local authority	3	2	9	1	3	0	1	2	0	21	14.3%	9.5%	42.9%	4.8%	14.3%	0.0%	4.8%	9.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - fisheries	16	14	9	7	5	5	2	0	0	58	27.6%	24.1%	15.5%	12.1%	8.6%	8.6%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - others	47	28	9	1	6	4	3	3	0	101	46.5%	27.7%	8.9%	1.0%	5.9%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Government - tourism	5	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	20.8%	54.2%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Housewife & Retiree	12	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	19	63.2%	10.5%	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	5.3%	5.3%	100.0%
NGO & Conservation	43	28	7	8	1	5	0	1	0	93	46.2%	30.1%	7.5%	8.6%	1.1%	5.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Tourism & Hospitality	43	30	22	14	8	5	1	16	0	139	30.9%	21.6%	15.8%	10.1%	5.8%	3.6%	0.7%	11.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Total responses	215	142	77	43	29	25	9	26	5	571	37.7%	24.9%	13.5%	7.5%	5.1%	4.4%	1.6%	4.6%	0.9%	100.0%

Chart 2.34.1: Ways to inform on progress of TMP



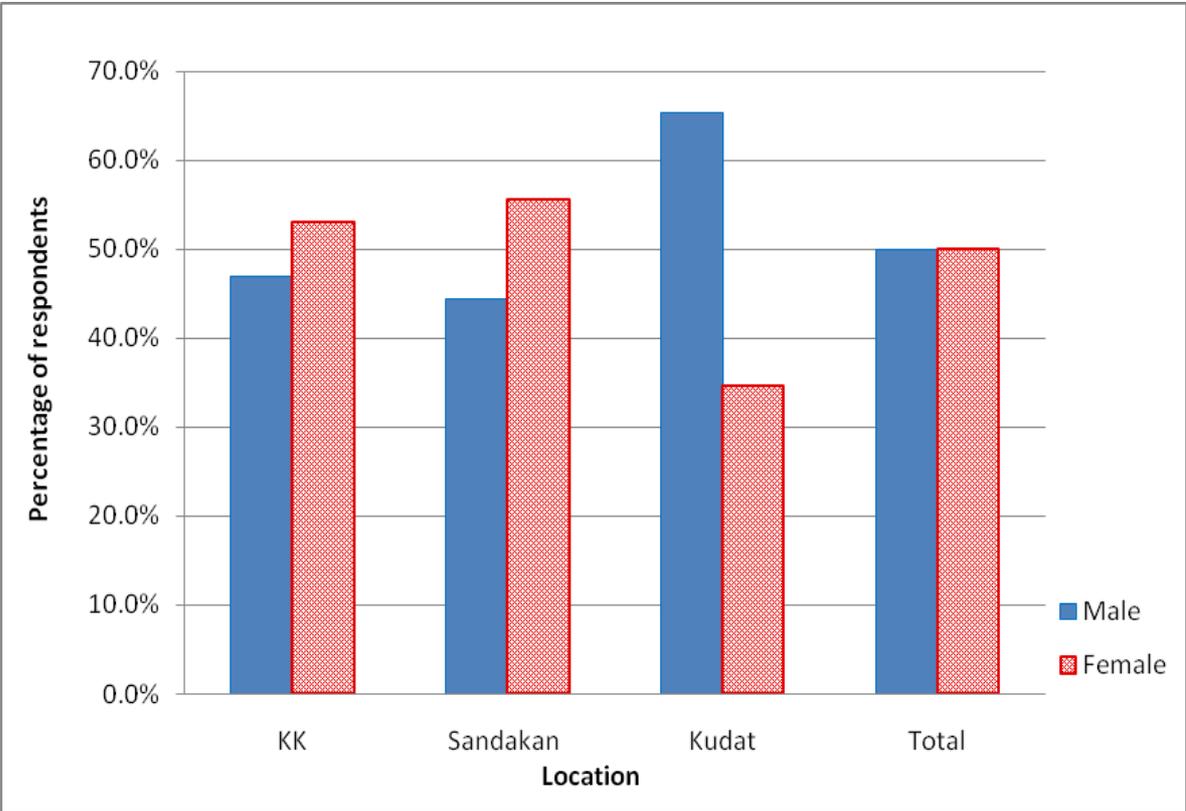
2.35 Profile of respondents - Gender

i. Overall, male and female respondents were equally split at 50%-50%.

Table 2.35: Gender of respondents

	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Male	94	20	36	150	47.0%	44.4%	65.5%	50.0%
Female	106	25	19	150	53.0%	55.6%	34.5%	50.0%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.35: Gender of respondents



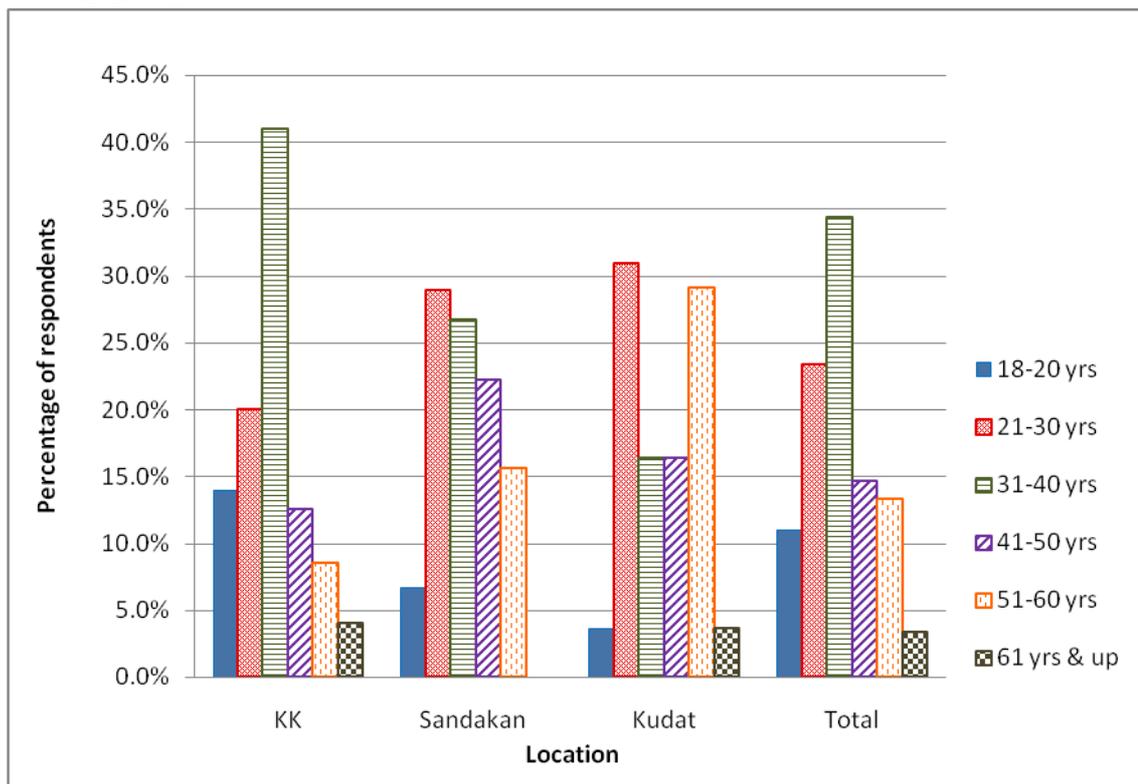
2.36 Profile of respondents - Age group

- i. Respondents within the 31-40 years old group comprise the largest group at 34.3%, followed by 21-30 year olds at 23.3%.
- ii. The 41-50 and 51-60 year olds form the third and fourth largest group at 14.7% and 13.3%, respectively.

Table 2.36: Age group

	No. of respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
18-20 yrs	28	3	2	33	14.0%	6.7%	3.6%	11.0%
21-30 yrs	40	13	17	70	20.0%	28.9%	30.9%	23.3%
31-40 yrs	82	12	9	103	41.0%	26.7%	16.4%	34.3%
41-50 yrs	25	10	9	44	12.5%	22.2%	16.4%	14.7%
51-60 yrs	17	7	16	40	8.5%	15.6%	29.1%	13.3%
61yrs & above	8	0	2	10	4.0%	0.0%	3.6%	3.3%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.36: Age group



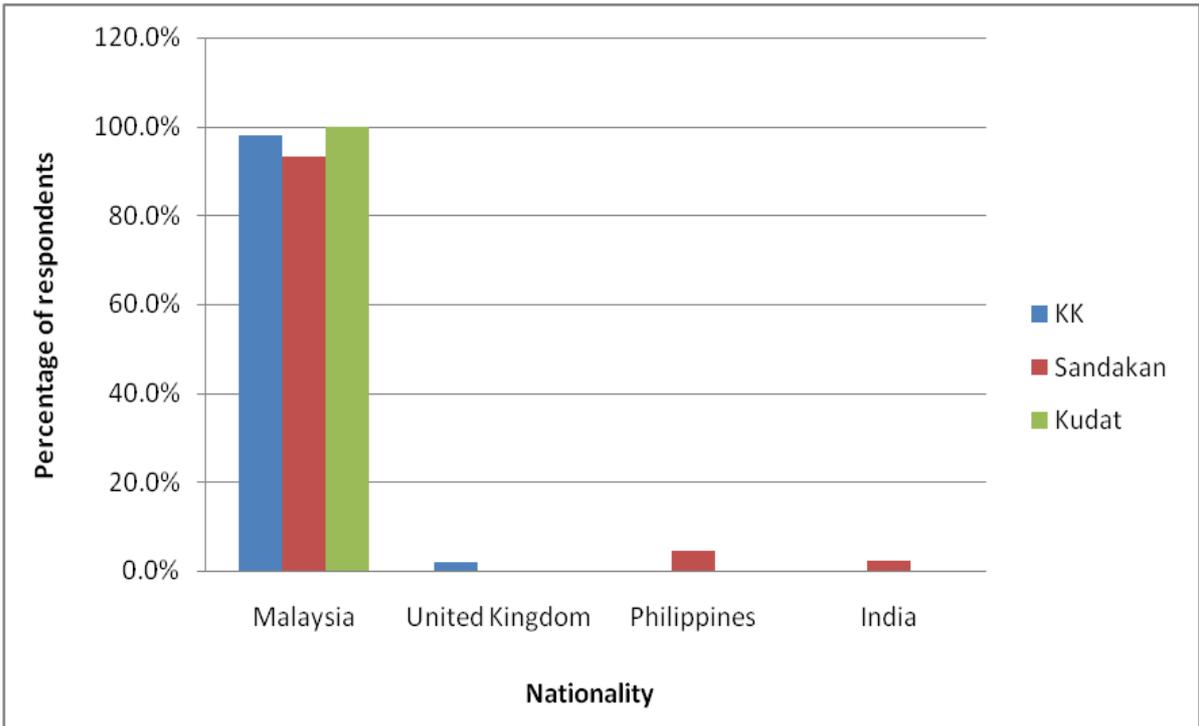
2.37 Profile of respondents – Nationality

- i. In total, 97.7% of the respondents are Malaysian with only a small handful consisting of foreign nationalities.

Table 2.37: Nationality

	No. respondents				Percentage of respondents			
	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total	KK	Sandakan	Kudat	Total
Malaysia	196	42	55	293	98.0%	93.3%	100.0%	97.7%
United Kingdom	4	0	0	4	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Philippines	0	2	0	2	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	0.7%
India	0	1	0	1	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Total	200	45	55	300	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chart 2.37: Nationality



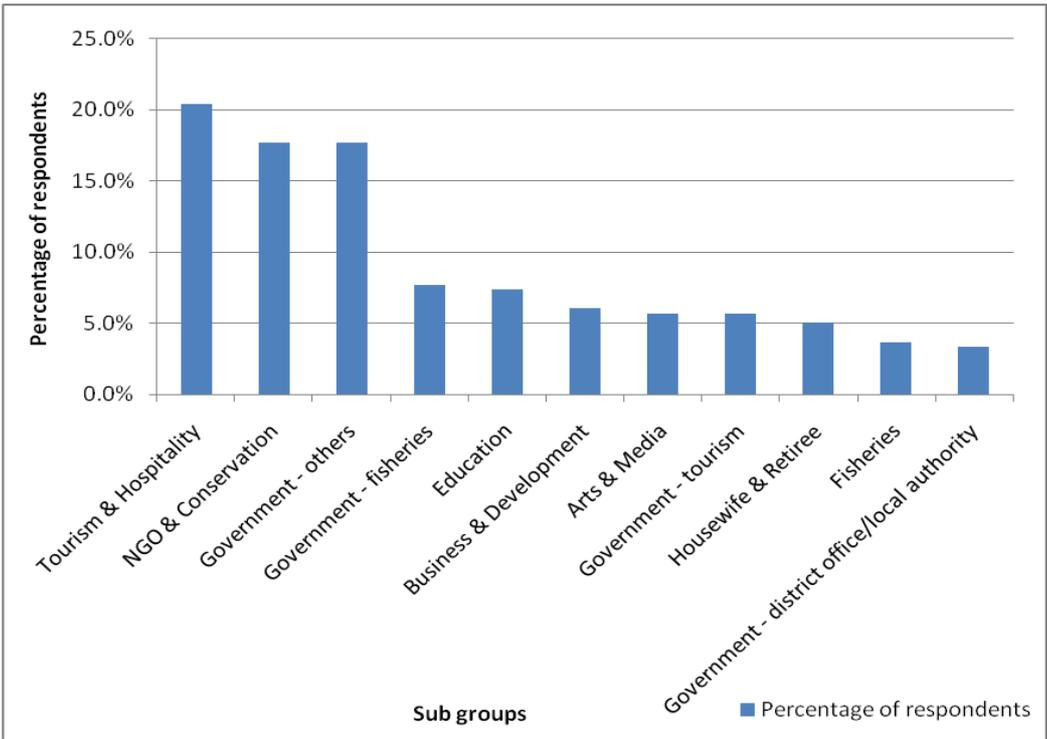
2.38 Profile of respondents – Occupation

- i. 300 respondents from Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan and Kudat are made up from the following subgroups.

Table 2.38a: Subgroups

Subgroups	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Tourism & Hospitality	61	20.3%
NGO & Conservation	53	17.7%
Government - others	53	17.7%
Government - fisheries	23	7.7%
Education	22	7.3%
Business & Development	18	6.0%
Arts & Media	17	5.7%
Government - tourism	17	5.7%
Housewife & Retiree	15	5.0%
Fisheries	11	3.7%
Government - district office/local authority	10	3.3%
Total	300	100.0%

Chart 2.38a: Subgroups



ii. The occupation of respondents are listed as follows:

- Account Clerk
- Admin Officer
- Analyst
- Architect
- Asst. Accountant
- Assistant Manager
- Asst. Marine Officer
- Assistant Police
- Audio Engineer
- Baker
- Bartender
- Bursar
- Blogger
- Bowling Instructor
- Business Owner
- Cashier
- Communications Officer
- Conservation Educationist
- Construction Manager
- Consultant
- Council Secretary
- Creative Director
- Director
- District Officer
- Doctor
- Education Officer
- Electrical Technician
- Enforcement Officer
- Engineer
- Entertainer/Artist
- Environment Officer
- Event Manager
- Ex Army Officer
- Executive Director
- Farmer
- Field Assistant
- Film Director
- Finance Officer
- Fishmonger
- Fisheries Assistant
- Front Office Manager
- General Clerk
- Graphic Designer
- Guest Service Agent
- Head Of Division (Tourism)
- Homemaker
- Housekeeping Staff
- Internet Marketing Executive
- Journalist
- Lecturer
- Maintenance supervisor
- Managing Director
- Marine Biologist
- Multimedia Manager
- Office Manager
- PA to Director
- Photographer
- Port Police
- Public Relations Manager
- Product Research Manager
- Programmer
- Receptionist
- Reporter
- Research Officer
- Retired Government Officer
- Retired Teacher
- Sales & Marketing Executive
- Seafood Business Owner
- Sports Officer
- Student
- Tax Officer
- Taxi Driver
- Ticketing Clerk
- Tour Coordinator
- Tourism Officer
- Trade & Merchandising Manager
- Traveller
- Volunteer
- Web Designer
- Wildlife Assistant

2.39 Profile of respondents – Industry

i. The occupational industries that respondents belong to are listed as follows:

- Advertising
- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Arts & Culture
- Aviation
- Bldg & Construction
- Business
- Car Rental & Tour
- CM Department
- Computer Business
- Conservation NGO
- DBKK
- Department Of Fisheries
- District Office
- Economy Planning Unit
- Education
- Engineering
- Entertainment
- Environmental
- F&B
- FAMA
- Finance Dept
- Fisheries-Ko Nelayan
- Forestry Dept
- Graphic Design
- Hotel
- Ice Supplier/Fishing Boat Association
- Institute Development Studies
- Insurance
- IT
- Journalism
- Land & Survey
- LEAP /NGO
- LHDN
- Logistics Company
- Manufacturing
- Marine Research And Conservation
- Media
- Media/Publishing
- Medical Practitioner
- Ministry Of Youth & Sport
- NGO
- Oil & Gas
- Outdoor Education Conservation
- Photography
- Public Relations
- Publishing
- Recreation
- Retail
- Sabah Biodiversity Centre
- Sabah Ports
- Shipping
- Supermarket
- Tour
- Tourism & Retail
- Tourism Malaysia
- Trade & Promotion (MID)
- Transport
- Travel
- Treasury Dept
- Valuation
- Welfare Services
- Wetlands Conservation
- Wildlife Dept

PART THREE: CONCLUSION

3.1 Awareness of Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) and other related aspects

3.1.1 Awareness of TMP project

A total of 300 respondents from Kota Kinabalu (67%), Sandakan (15%) and Kudat (18%) were interviewed in this survey. The largest segment of respondents comprise of those in the private sector from various occupational backgrounds (48%), followed by public / government sector (34%) and members of non-governmental organisations (18%).

The survey found that a total of 47% of respondents were aware of the proposed TMP with the highest level of awareness in Kudat (69%) compared to Kota Kinabalu (45%) and Sandakan (27%). Those who have heard of or have knowledge of TMP are mainly respondents in the fisheries sector, government (fisheries, tourism & local authorities / district office) sector and some members of NGOs. It is noted that respondents from other government departments (55%), private tourism sector (60%) and most members of the public have not heard of TMP.

For those in the know, it was mainly through reading materials like newspapers, word-of-mouth or respondents' direct or indirect involvement on the TMP project.

3.1.2 Awareness of various aspects of TMP

Findings show that respondents were aware of the general aspects of TMP but less aware in terms of other specifics. The majority of respondents do know where the proposed TMP is located, and have a general idea of the physical formations and main economic sectors of the locality. However, with the exception of the government's fisheries sector and district office / local authorities who are directly involved in TMP, respondents were much less aware of details such as the government's intention to gazette the proposed Tun Mustapha Park in 2003 and the significance of TMP's potential as the largest / second largest marine park in Malaysia / Southeast Asia.

Overall, almost all respondents acknowledged that there are challenges faced by the communities within TMP with access to clean water perceived as the main concern followed by lack of formal education, sanitation, availability of electricity and security. As for fish population in TMP, the survey showed that about half of the respondents, mainly those in the fisheries sector and local authorities / district offices opined that fish population is declining with this opinion more evident with respondents in Kudat (75%).

3.1.3 Perception of management aspects of TMP

Results show that the majority of respondents are of the view that the current management of marine resources in the proposed TMP is insufficient. In terms of management of resources in TMP, just over a third of the total respondents preferred a collaborative management approach amongst the government sector, NGOs and villagers and this option is favoured by most respondents in Kudat (58%). Respondents in Kota Kinabalu mainly preferred this option, and the option of management by NGO only, whilst respondents in Sandakan mostly prefer the combination of government+NGOs.

3.1.4 Perception of impact of TMP gazettement

The survey showed that an overwhelming majority of respondents (85%) perceived that the gazettement of TMP would have an overall positive impact on the communities therein. This impact is mostly in terms of creation of new job opportunities, a cleaner environment and an increase in fish population. Access to fishes ranked lowest as respondents are of the opinion that gazettement would bring with it the creation of fishing and non-fishing zones that limit access to fishes.

For the minority of respondents who viewed that the overall impact of TMP gazettement will be negative, their main concerns, as results show, are loss of land ownership (for Kota Kinabalu and Sandakan respondents), and loss of fishing ground and decrease income (Kudat). On the macro level, close to 60% of the responses garnered showed that tourism and fisheries sector will be most likely to benefit economically from the gazettement of TMP.

3.1.5 Interest to be involved in of TMP

In this survey, most respondents (73%) indicated their interest to attend future discussions on TMP with those from the local authorities / district offices, followed by those in the government-fisheries sector, tourism & hospitality and educational segments indicating highest interest, whilst housewives and retirees showed the least interest. Lack of time, busy work schedules and lack of interest were among the reasons for respondents who declined participation in possible TMP-related discussions.

The survey also showed that 37% of respondents indicated an interest to play a more active role in the conservation of TMP and 14% did not. Respondents who were not sure or declined to comment comprised 49% combined. In terms of location, respondents from Kudat were more inclined to play a more active role in TMP (67%), compared to 26% in Kota Kinabalu and 49% in Sandakan. In terms of subgroups, findings indicated highest interest from respondents in local authorities / district offices (70%), tourism & hospitality (61%) and government – fisheries sector (52%).

3.1.6 Ways to inform of progress of TMP

Respondents selected newspaper as the best way for them to keep abreast of the progress of TMP (38%), followed by website (35%) and personal email (13.5%). In Kudat, survey showed that respondents also have a preference for calls / short messaging system / sms (12%) whilst other suggested methods for informing and updating matters related to TMP include, amongst others, social media like facebook.

3.2 Awareness and Perception of Other Marine / Fisheries-related Matters & Practice of Conservation Activities

3.2.1 Awareness of Marine Protected Area (MPA)

The survey showed that majority of respondents (60%) were aware of Marine Protected Area, especially respondents in Kota Kinabalu and Kudat and those in the fisheries sector and local authorities / district offices likely due to their involvement in marine protection and marine related matters. However, there was an overall lower level of awareness (48%) of Park in the context of MPA.

3.2.2 Frequency to fish markets and perception of quantity & quality of fish

Overall, respondents perceive that the top three fish landing towns in Sabah are Sandakan, Kudat and Tawau – towns which are well-known for fresh seafood.

The survey findings indicate varying frequencies of visits to fish markets amongst respondents. Respondents in Kota Kinabalu generally seldom visit fish markets, whilst those in smaller towns like Sandakan and Kudat are more frequent visitors, typically from once to 2-4 times a week. Results also indicate that majority of respondents in Sandakan and Kudat consider quantity of fish to be declining, whilst those in Kudat are mainly of the opinion that quality of fishes in fish markets are declining. Some respondents expressed that fishes of better quality or of higher market value are being traded to seafood exporters leaving only fishes of lower quality, thus affecting both quality and quantity of fish sold in local fish markets. Overall, respondents have mainly visited the fish markets in their own towns.

Generally, the survey also identified fish bombing, overfishing and mangrove & habitat destruction as the top three perceived threats to fishing areas with illegal hunting and collection of turtle eggs at a close fourth. These, and other threats mentioned are generally related to the lack of enforcement by relevant authorities.

3.2.3 Seaweed production and green sea turtles

Awareness of Semporna as the district with the highest production of seaweed was quite widespread amongst respondents (80%), especially for those in Sandakan and Kudat.

On green sea turtles, survey results showed that most respondents (70%) perceived that their numbers are on a decline, whilst 45% opined that there is no protection accorded to these sea creatures. Some of the respondents remarked that protection from relevant authorities is inadequate or not apparent as the turtles are still hunted and turtle eggs illegally sold. This is reflected in survey findings where 20% of respondents think that it is legal to consume turtle eggs with the percentage being higher amongst respondents in Kota Kinabalu (27.5%).

3.2.4 Practice of conservation activities

A large majority of respondents (82%) have not attended any talks related to conservation and environmental protection, whilst those that have, are primarily for work obligations (local authorities / district offices and government fisheries sector).

In the practice of conservation activities, the survey found that conservation activities, mostly recycling, are done at home and at the work place. Except for respondents in Kota Kinabalu, a very low percentage of respondents practise conservation activities with NGOs. This could be due to the fewer number of NGOs in Sandakan and Kudat as compared to Kota Kinabalu.

PART FOUR : RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 To foster more networking/interaction between the TMP communities and surrounding/nearby and distant residents in order to raise awareness of TMP and garner feedbacks to promote support for the gazettement project.
- 4.2 To encourage further global/international conservation activities in Sabah through non-government organisations and state government so as to make the concept and practice of conservation more interesting and personal to the layman and non-fisheries group.
- 4.3 To set-up more interactive conservation activities in the residential areas of local communities in order to reach out and accommodate the schedule of busy families and young working adults.
- 4.4 To provide more support for education related to ocean, environment and citizen- science programs in order to generate an educated public that understands and commits to conservation.
- 4.5 To establish the following activities for private and public sectors in order to build up proactive on-going/long term individual responsibilities to uphold conservation requirements:
 - resource management programs
 - economic development and use of land programs
 - sustainable growth programs
- 4.6 To schedule consistent/regular updates and publication of interesting articles, photographs and special stories about TMP's traits, potentials and challenges in the following media:
 - popular local newspapers in Sabah and in different districts
 - local radio stations for people who are always mobile
 - tourism related materials circulated in the tourism industry
 - popular on-line sites/social media for frequent internet users and students
- 4.7 To introduce the concept of alternative livelihood programs and promote the use of handicrafts made by TMP communities through the following:
 - local state held handicraft exhibition/demonstration events
 - purchases by private sectors that support locally made products
- 4.8 To conduct on-going data collection/management on perception/opinion from TMP communities and non-TMP communities on the progress during the period of gazettement.
- 4.9 To push for stricter enforcement on areas lacking conservation compliances and to consider the involvement of independent auditors.
- 4.10 To address the ambiguity in terms of activities which are allowed and/or restricted as well as any other that arises with the gazettement of TMP.

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(You may choose more than 1 answer)

- White sandy beaches
- Limestone hills
- Coral reef
- Forests Reserve
- Forests and hills
- Mangrove forest

10. What do you think are the top three (3) activities in the proposed TMP?

- Agriculture
- Tourism
- Logging
- Fisheries
- Oil palm
- Others : _____

11. Do you know that the proposed TMP includes Malaysia's 2nd largest concentration of coral reefs?

- Yes
- No

12. Do you know where the largest concentration of coral reefs in Malaysia is?

- Yes, it is in _____
- No

13. Name the top three (3) fish landing towns in Sabah.

14. How frequent do you visit fish markets?

15. Which of the fish markets in the following areas have you visited since 2000?

(You may choose more than 1 answer)

- In Kota Kinabalu
- In Sandakan
- In Kota Marudu
- In Kudat
- In Pitas
- Others: _____

16. What do you think of the quantity of fish sold in the markets?

- Increasing
- Stable
- Declining

17. What do you think of the quality of fish sold in the markets?

- Increasing
- Stable
- Declining

18. Another source of income is seaweed production which Sabah reported about 950 farmers involved in this industry in 2008. Which district do you think produces the most seaweed?

- Kunak
- Banggi
- Semporna
- Lahad Datu

19. What do you think are the top three (3) challenges faced by the communities in the proposed TMP?

- Low level of formal education
- Access to clean water
- Security
- Sea transportation
- Phone access
- Road access
- Others: _____
- Access to education
- Sanitation
- Availability of electricity
- Marine resources
- Internet access
- There is no challenges

20. In the proposed TMP, do you think that fish populations are

- Increasing Stable Declining

21. What do you think are the top 3 threat(s) to the fishing areas?

- Overfishing Fish bombing
 Climate change Mangrove and habitat destruction
 Unsustainable coastal land use Illegal hunting and collection of turtle eggs
 Cyanide fishing There is no threat
 Others: _____

22. What do you think is the status of the green sea turtles?

- Increasing Stable Declining

23. Do you think that sea turtles are protected?

- Yes No

24. Do you think that it is legal to consume turtle eggs in Sabah?

- Yes No

25. Do you think the current management of marine resources in the proposed TMP is

- Too much Enough Not enough

26. Who do you think should be managing the resources in the proposed TMP?

(You may choose more than 1 answer)

- Government Villagers
 Non-government organisations _____ Others:

27. How do you think the local communities will be impacted by the gazettelement of the proposed TMP?

- Overall positive Overall negative

28. (a) Overall positive because this will

- Create new job opportunities Increase employment opportunities
 Increase income level Create access to fishes
 Increase fish population Create cleaner environment

(b) Overall negative because this will:

- Decrease income Cause loss of land ownership
 Cause loss of fishing ground Cause the inhabitants to move out of park
 Reduce employment

29. Which of the following sectors do you think will gain economic benefits from the gazettelement of TMP?

(Explain : The meaning of economic benefit is benefit quantifiable in terms of money, such as revenue, net cash, net income)

- Fisheries Seaweed farming
 Agriculture Tourism
 Cottage industry I don't know
 No benefits Others : _____

30. Have you attended any discussions (talks / conference / dialogue etc) on ways to manage the sea, environment or fisheries resources?

- Yes. Please elaborate _____
 No

31. Would you be interested to attend such discussions on the proposed TMP?

- Yes
 No, _____ because _____

32. Would you be interested to have a more active role in giving ideas to the conservation of proposed TMP?

- Yes No
 Not sure No comment

33. Do you practise any conservation activities?

- In my home In my work place
 With NGOs No I do not
 Others : _____

34. How would you like to be informed of the progress and activities related to the proposed TMP?

(information on contact details are optional)

- Newspaper Website
 Meetings Workshops
 Email : _____ Phone call / SMS : _____
 Fax : _____ Others: _____

PERSONAL INFORMATION

35. Gender

- Male Female

36. Age

- 18-20 21-30
 31-40 41-50
 51-60 61 or above
 refuse to answer

37. Where are you from? (nationality / country of residence) : _____

38. Occupation : _____

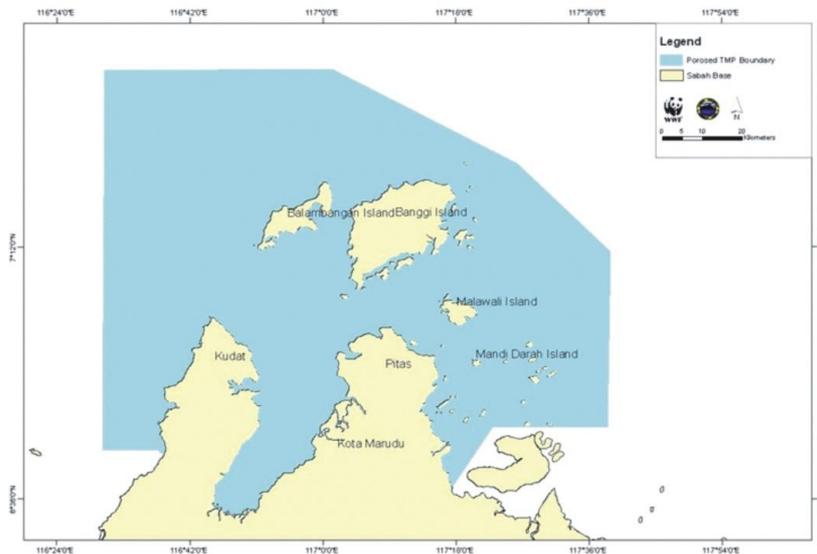
39. Industry : _____

Thank you very much for your time!

APPENDIX 2: VISUAL FOR QUESTIONNAIRE

VISUAL FOR QUESTIONNAIRE

TOPIC : AWARENESS AND PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED TUN MUSTAPHA PARK Enumerator : _____



Location

Kudat, Pitas and Kota Marudu districts in Sabah, Malaysia

Area

More than 50 islands and islets / 1.02 million hectares

Population

80,000 coastal inhabitants

Cultural diversity

Seafarers and coastal communities
(Bajau, Ubian, Suluk, Bajau Laut, Cagayan, Sungai)

Inland traditional farmers
(Rungus, Kimaragang, Tambanua, Sonsogon, Murut, Kadazandusun)

Unique islanders
(Bonggi)

Conservation status

In 2001

Identified as a Priority Conservation Area (PCA) in the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion;
ranked Globally significant

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